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THREE PROVINCES HOLDING OUT YET FOR INDEPENDENCE

Yunnan, Kweichow And Kwangsi Have Given No Hint of Cancellation

S. Y. LIANG QUITS

Troops Recalled From Hunan; Evacuation of Szechuen Probable

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, June 15.—Premier Tuan has wired to the provinces and the Shanghai leaders that a central reorganization convention will be convened for July 1st, to devise means for solving the whole situation, under the presidency of Li Yuan-hung, with Premier Tuan as Vice-chairman. All representatives should arrive in Peking not later than the twenty-fifth instant.

The independonce of Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi has not been cancelled yet. Tsai Ao, Tang Chi-yao, Liuh Sien-tze anl Lu Yung-ting, in their telegrams, did not touch the cancellation question.

Liang Shih-yi Resigns

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 14.—Liang Shih-yi has resigned his post of Director-General of the Shuiwuchi and also his membership of the Tsanchengyuan. His resignation has been accepted. He has not resigned the presidency of the Bank of Communications, which he regards as a commercial as well as an official concern.

Orders have been despatched to General Ni Shih-chung to withdraw his troops from Hunan. It is believed that the northern troops in Szechuen will also be withdrawn.

A large number of officials who left the Capital during the monarchical campaign are returning. They include Hsu Fu-su, formerly Counsellor to the State Department, who, it is understood, represents Liang Chi-chiao and Hsiung Hsi-ling, who has been staying in Tientsin.

Tang Chi-yao, the Tutuh of Yunnan and senior member of the Southern Military Council, has addressed a telegram to the Central Government, for the perusal of President Li Yuan-hung. After welcoming President Li Yuan-hung's assumption of office, the telegram says that, besides ordering the troops at the front to wait quietly for further orders, he has asked Kweichow and Kwangsi to do the same.

Tang Chi-yao submits his views on measures which he considers immediately necessary. He says the birth of the monarchical movement actually began when the National Assembly was dissolved, therefore, only laws promulgated before the dissolution of that body can be accepted as authentic laws of the country.

With regard to Li Yuan-hung's term of office, this must, according to the Presidential election law, be for the remainder of the term of the former President and a new Vice-President should be elected by the National Assembly. Also, the concurrence of the National Assembly should be obtained concerning the formation of the Cabinet.

Members of the old Senate and House of Representatives should, therefore, be summoned in session, to be opened at an early date. All troops should be withdrawn from the front to their original stations, but as certain questions in connection with future reorganization are most urgent, Tang Chi-yao suggests the convocation of a military conference in Shanghai, consisting of military delegates and the various Tutuhs and Chiangchuns, to discuss important military questions and that the decisions of the conference be submitted to the Government for enforcement.

Hsueh Shu-cheng Resigns

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, June 15.—General Hsueh Shu-cheng, former Vice-Minister of War, has been appointed First Secretary of the Cabinet.

In order to accelerate the calling of a conference of the delegates of the provinces, the provincial departments in Peking will probably ap-

(Continued on Page 2)

Kitchener Honored in Death By Memorial Service Here

Cathedral Taxed to Capacity by Assemblage of Allied Shanghai; Dean Walker's Tribute

Last evening even the standing room of Holy Trinity Cathedral was taxed to its uttermost. Crowds of people—British and others—attended to pay their respects to the memory of a great man and to join in intercessory prayer. The Consuls, and their staffs, of all the Allied nations were in full uniform. The Supreme Court Judge and his staff also attended in regalia. The Volunteers, the Fire Brigade, the Police Force, the Baden Powell Scouts, representatives of all the National Societies and officials of the Masonic Fraternity all joined in making the memorial service to Lord Kitchener one of the most impressive that has ever been held at the Cathedral.

The service began with the playing of the Dead March from Saul, during which the Clergy, the Very Rev. Dean Walker, the Rev. W. H. Price, the Rev. C. J. F. Symons and the Rev. A. J. S. Stearn, and choir preceded by a choirman carrying the procession cross, walked to their stalls. The hymn "Abide with me" was taken up by the whole congregation and very affecting were the wonderfully appropriate words, especially:

I fear no foe with thee at hand to bless;
Ills have no weight, and tears no bitterness.
Where is death's sting? Where, grave, thy victory?
I triumph still, if thou abide with me.

Psalm 130—De Profundis—"Out of the deep" was then sympathetically sung by the choir, after which the Rev. C. J. F. Symons read the lesson from 1 Corinthians, 15, Verses 20-29. Farrant's setting of the Magnificat, with its beautiful ecclesiastical tunes followed, and after prayers and responses the Contakion of the Departed, taken from the Russian Liturgy, was sung, unaccompanied, by the choir.

Dean Walker's Tribute

The Very Rev. Dean Walker then delivered the following striking address:

Isaiah 32,2. And a man shall be a hiding place from the wind and a covert from the tempest.

"Brethren, we have come to church today to thank God for a national hero. And the dignity of the occasion is notably increased by the presence of representatives of our brave allies in the war. And this we do on three accounts. First because we want to honor his name and memory, and no honor can be greater than our honest thanksgiving to Almighty God for his life and work. What to me is the predominant glory of Kitchener's life is explained in my text. He was indeed to our nation a hiding place from the wind and a covert from the tempest. Egypt proved his worth, and on two great occasions the nation has gladly sheltered itself behind him. The first occasion was the South African war, the second and greater the present war. You, brethren, will remember those dark days of '99 and the relief and confidence that was brought to us by the simple knowledge that Kitchener would soon be there.

"Of the still more anxious days of 1914 I need hardly speak. Unprepared for war our honor left no place for doubt. Prepared or unprepared, equipped or unequipped, into the battle we must throw ourselves —God helping us—to win, but in any case to fight, in the name of God's righteousness. At first we of the people scarcely guaged the violence of the wind and tempest, but before long the powers against us so showed their strength that we saw our own weakness. Then Kitchener was stopped, even as he was leaving England for his old country of Egypt, and the nation found a shelter from the wind. He said he wanted men, millions of men, to volunteer, and the nation gave that for which he asked. By Kitchener was done a thing of which the world had never heard. And Kitchener, the great Kitchener, is dead.

"Drowned in rough waters with his staff about him, and sailor-men whose only sorrow was that they could not keep him safe. God's will be done. The man who sheltered us from the storm, drowned amidst the perils of wind and tempest, wrecked. But thank God again he still is ours. His name will still

(Continued on Page 11)

Interpreters Used in Allied 'Phone Stations at Salonica

This picture shows one of the interesting phases of the Allied base at Salonica. In the center is a British officer translating the messages that come over the wires to the French officers manning the telephone station. With French, British, Russians and Servians in the Allied camp, men who know languages are of considerable value.

Sports for Sailors On Fourth of July

Flagship Reception to Minister Reinsch; Committee to Consider Other Features

A meeting was held at the American Consulate General yesterday afternoon to put on foot plans for the celebration here of the Fourth of July. Mr. Thomas Sammons, consul general, presided and there was a roomfull of representative Americans. The meeting adjourned after appointing a general committee of 26. This committee will meet at the consulate general at noon tomorrow for the purpose of appointing sub-committees that will handle various phases of the preparations.

In addressing the meeting Consul-General Sammons referred to the fact that Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American minister to Peking, would be in Shanghai to take part in the celebration of Independence Day. The work of the meeting was put through rapidly. Dr. W. T. Findley was elected secretary. Captain Sypher attended on behalf of Admiral A. G. Winterhalter. In a short talk he assured those present that the Asiatic Fleet was willing to do everything in its power to help the committee on arrangements. He said:

"Two of our ships, the Brooklyn and Cincinnati, will be in Shanghai on the Fourth unless some unforeseen trouble arises. We are anxious to do our part in the celebration. We are arranging a field day for the men on the ships. There will be a baseball game, track events, etc. If other organizations wish to take part in this we would be glad to hear from them. The meet will be on the morning of the Fourth."

Captain Sypher said also that during the visit of Dr. Reinsch there would be a public reception in his honor aboard the flagship. Beyond the arrangements he had named the fleet had no definite plans and would be glad to agree with any features decided on by the general committee.

A preliminary committee was then appointed by the chairman which retired and submitted the names of the following as a general committee which the meeting unanimously ratified: Dr. N. L. Downs, Mr. Herbert Webb, Mr. F. W. Sutterle, Dr. A. P. Parker, Mr. W. S. Emens, Mr. J. B. Southmayd, Mr. Barnes Moss, Mr. N. T. Saunders, Mr. S. Fessenden, Capt. Sypher, Maj. C. P. Holcomb, Mr. J. H. McMichael, Mr. W. L. Merriman, Dr. C. S. Lincoln, Dr. W. H. Lacy, Mr. W. C. Sprague, Dr. S. A. Ransom, Mr. T. F. Cobbs, Mr. C. H. Blake, Mr. W. S. Burns, Mr. C. L.Seitz, Mr. A. B. Hykes, Mr. W. W. Lockwood, Mr. E. H. Dunning, Mr. Everett, Mr. McGrath.

German-Americans Working for Hughes

Candidate Says Their Attitude Is Undiluted Americanism; Berlin Is Pleased

Reuter's Service

New York, June 14.—The German-Americans are trying to secure the support of Justice Hughes and are lavishing flattery on him. Asked by reporters to define the attitude of German-Americans, Justice Hughes replied that it was one of undiluted Americanism.

President Wilson, addressing the cadets at West Point, said that Americanism meant something bigger than the United States. The latter is ready to join the other nations of the world to secure the reign of justice everywhere. She would play a disinterested part in the European settlement, while prepared to act to prevent interference with her liberties.

Amsterdam, June 14.—The Germans are pleased at the nomination of Justice Hughes instead of the anti-German Colonel Roosevelt. They assert that Hughes must have the German-American vote, to defeat Wilson.

St. Louis, June 14.—At the opening of the Democratic Convention, ex-Governor Glynn, the chairman, paid a high tribute to President Wilson's statemanship and affirmed that his policy of neutrality was truly American.

Export of Leather Stopped by Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, June 14.—Russia has prohibited the export of leather or of manufactures of leather.

The Weather

Squally weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 74.0 and the minimum 69.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 92.0 and 70.2.

BAN GERMAN TRADE FOR EVER, CONFERENCE'S AIM

Bonar Law at Paris Confirms Declaration Struggle to Continue When War Ends

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 13.—The representatives of the Allies meet today, in Paris, at the economic conference, meaning to deprive German commerce after the war of the unfair advantages which favored its development before the war and to cripple Germany in the field of international commerce after she has been crippled on the field of battle. To reach this aim, the Allies intend to enter into an economic alliance safeguarding their respective interests and favoring the national development of each allied country.

Mr. A. Bonar Law, leader of the Unionist party and a delegate to the conference, said to a reporter of Le Matin: "Our esteem for the French soldiers is boundless, since we ascertained their courage and buoyancy are more than equalled by their determination and steadfastness and ignoring of obstacles and so much more unshakable they are the more they are tried. This is what the British nation thinks of the French.

"The British army and its Commander-in-Chief are working in entire agreement with the great chief of the French army. Our troops have been ready from the beginning of the battle to take any action which, in the opinion of the French General Staff, could help your heroic soldiers fighting before Verdun for the common cause.

"I come to Paris to represent the British Empire in the economic conference, the object of which is not only to confirm the power of the bonds uniting one another, but also to declare to the whole world that these bonds, strengthened in the war in which we are struggling as brothers, will be maintained when the war is finished and the hour of reconstruction has come."

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1.—March ..."Le Père de la Victoire" .....Ganne
2.—Overture "Les Dragons de Villars" .....Maillart
3.—Waltz "Nights of Gladness" .....Ancliffe
4.—Selection ..."Cavalleria Rusticana" .....Mascagni
5.—Song "Sleep and Forget"...White
6.—Selection "The Mikado" Sullivan

A. de Kryger.
Conductor-in-Charge.

Far Eastern American Bar Association Hears Talk By Mayor Rose

Points To Opportunities Of Lawyers To Aid China; Plans for Banquet

A meeting and tiffin of the Far Eastern American Bar Association took place at the Palace Hotel yesterday at 12.30. Former Mayor David S. Rose of Milwaukee was the chief guest of honor. He was introduced by President Lobingier and delivered an address which was full of encouragement to the members of the association.

Mr. Rose is just completing his fortieth year as a member of the Bar of Wisconsin and he began by saying that the conditions which faced the American lawyers in China reminded him of those existing in the middle west when he began practice there. He detailed some of his recent experiences in Peking, dwelt on China's needs, industrial and legal, and observed that American lawyers could be of great service to the Chinese Government in the present period of reorganization.

As an instance he referred to the need of an adequate corporation law which had been brought strikingly to his attention while transacting business at the capital. The speaker pointed out that China was as yet practically without Chinese lawyers of real experience. Here then was where the foreign lawyer could be of real help to the Chinese

Mr. W. S. Fleming, for whom also the tiffin was in part arranged, expressed his gratification at the encouraging words of Mayor Rose. He felt that the American Bar in China was now coming into its own and he hoped upon his return to find his fellow members even busier than they were at present.

A short business meeting was then held at which Mr. Lister L. Schnare, of the District of Columbia Bar, was elected to membership.

Mr. Frederick C. Fisher, of the Manila Bar, was elected Vice President of the Association for the Philippines.

The president then called attention to the forthcoming decennial anniversary banquet in honor of the establishment of the United States Court for China, an affair, he said, which had been inaugurated by this association but was being heartily supported by the other American organizations in China. Moreover the minister, who is also a member of the association, was coming to Shanghai at this time primarily for that banquet where he was to be one of the chief speakers. It therefore behoved every member of the association to consider himself a committee of one to promote the success of the banquet. An impression seemed to have gotten out that it was to be a gentlemen's affair but such was not the case. The ladies were invited equally with the men and with their presence there was no reason why it should not prove the most successful affair of its kind ever held in Shanghai.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the president but with the understanding that there should be no meetings during the hot season unless demanded by some unforeseen emergency.

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY STEADILY BEATEN BACK

Continues Desperate Efforts, With Fierce Bombardment, But Gains Nothing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 14.—In the Verdun theater of operations, the Crown Prince's efforts on the right bank of the Meuse show no signs of relaxation. The Germans maintain a hot bombardment of the French positions, but the series of assaults delivered in the past few days around Thiaumont, with huge effectives, were all steadily repulsed by the French.

YUAN'S HEIR WILL NOT ALLOW NATIONAL BURIAL

Declares He Shall Have Funeral Of Common Citizen at His Home in Chengtehfu

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, June 15.—Yuan Ko-ting has refused a national burial for his deceased father, saying that, though he died in his presidential office, he shall be buried as a common citizen, at Chengtehfu.

Memorial Service on 25th

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 14.—A memorial service for Yuan Shih-k'ai will be held at the Palace on the 25th and his remains will probably be conveyed to his home in Honan on the 28th. It is stated that Yuan, on his death-bed, gave instructions that, after his death, his first, second and third sons and also his daughters should return to his native home, under the guardianship of his fifth brother, Yuan Shih-fu and that his fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh sons are to resume their studies in England, while his remaining sons are to continue their studies under Hsu Shih-chang.

RUSSIA MAKES APOLOGY FOR ENTERING RUMANIA

Neutrality Was Violated by Detachment Crossing Pruth Owing to Misunderstanding

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, June 14.—Telegrams from Bukharest state that a Russian detachment crossed the River Pruth into Rumania. The latter protested and the Russian commander apologised, saying that it was due to an accidental misunderstanding.

CZERNOWITZ' FALL BEFORE RUSSIANS CONSIDERED CLOSE

Already Partly Surrounded And Railway Communications Severed

HEAVY FIGHTING

Gen. Letchitsky Captures 20,000 Austrians By Dashing Maneuver

FLANK MENACED

Zalestchiki's Change Over Compels Garrison's Flight To Avoid Worse

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, June 14.—The Russians have cut the railway communication of Czernowitz with the north. Heavy fighting is proceeding east, south-east and north of the town.

Czernowitz has been encircled on the east and south-east and the Russians have cut the railway to the north, leaving communication open only through Transylvania.

Czernowitz is not expected to long withstand the Russians. It was fourteen miles north-east of that town that General Letchitsky gained one of his most striking successes.

Attacking the Austrians on two sides, he threw them into such confusion that 20,000 surrendered, including a divisional Staff. The Austrian artillery retired early in the engagement and the enemy's infantry lost colossally in killed before the final rout.

The successful advance of the Russians on the south-western front continues. The state of the enemy's [illegible] depicted by the abandonment of units by their commanders, resulting in the small proportion of superior officers being captured.

Importance of Zalestchiki

Among the strategic points occupied by the Russians along the Dniester, the most important is Zalestchiki, the capture of which obliges the enemy to retreat from the river to avoid their flank being turned.

The number of German officers in the Austrian army is proved by the fact that twenty per cent of the officers we have captured are German, as compared with ten per cent of the men.

General Brussiloff, replying to a telegram of congratulation, said: "I firmly hope to gain a success which will utterly crush the enemy."

Amsterdam, June 14.—The German censors are suppressing the news of the Russian successes in Volhynia and Galicia.

France's Congratulations

Peking, June 12.—The following official communiques from Petrograd, dated June 11, have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—His Imperial Majesty the Supreme Commander received the following telegram from the President of the French Republic:—

"The brilliant victory gained by Russia gives to the combined operations worked out by the Allied Staffs a mighty impetus towards general success. While in front of Verdun the French troops, with unshaken valor, are repulsing the repeated German attacks, the valiant Russian soldiers of Your Majesty are delivering our enemies a sanguinary blow. France was overwhelmed with joy at the receipt of this news and I beg Your Majesty to accept for yourself and your army my ardent congratulations. (signed) Raymond Poincare."

Brussiloff Advancing

The troops of General Brussiloff are continuing to advance and to pursue the enemy. Fighting the enemy rearguards, our troops are crossing the River Styr, below as well as above Lutzk. The units which have already crossed the river are pursuing the enemy, who are attempting to defend themselves on the rear positions.

In Galicia, north-west of Tarnopol, in the regions of Gliadki and Zebrov, a violent engagement is taking place

for the possession of the heights, which are repeatedly changing hands. The Belgian armored motor cars are rendering powerful assistance to our troops.

By having pierced the enemy's front in the region of the Lower Styr, we were able to capture the fortified position on the eastern bank of the River Strypa. At dawn on June 10, our troops entered the town of Buczacz and, developing their offensive along the Dniester, rushed the village of Sziauka.

In the village of Totok-Zloty, we captured a large artillery park, with ammunition. The offensive is continuing. During yesterday's fighting, we captured a further 97 officers, 5,500 men and 11 guns.

During the whole operation, we have captured 1,240 officers and nearly 71,000 men, all of whom have been registered. We have also taken 94 guns, 167 machine-guns, 53 bomb-throwers and a great quantity of other war material.

On the front of the River Dvina, reciprocal firing is occurring at many places. During the night of June 9 the German artillery opened a heavy artillery and aerial torpedo fire on different sectors of the Dvinsk positions.

Russians Defeat Attack

In the region of the village of Krevo, south of Smorgon, the enemy attempted several times to approach our trenches, but were repulsed by our fire. On the Oginsky canal, violent reciprocal firing has taken place.

The Turkish front.—In the Trebizond region, our troops have ejected the enemy from positions west of the town of Platany. The Turkish counter-attacks were repulsed, with great losses to them.

Later.—According to reports received, the advance of our troops in Volhynia, Galicia and Bukhovina continued yesterday, with fresh success. The enemy's armies are continuing to suffer immense losses, not only counting prisoners.

The valiant blows dealt by our armies are placing in our hands thousands of prisoners and a most varied selection of war booty, the quantity of which it is impossible to ascertain at present. Thus, on one of the enemy sectors occupied by us, we captured 21 searchlights, 2 transports, 29 field-kitchens, 47 machine-gun carriages, 12,000 pounds of barbed wire, 1,000 beams of beton (a form of concrete), 7,000,000 cubes of beton, 10,000 poods of coal, immense depots of ammunition, a prodigious number of arms and other different war material.

Capture Much Material

On another sector, we captured 300,000 cartridges, 300 cases of machine-gun ribbon, 200 cases of hand-grenades, 100 intact rifles, 4 machine-guns, 2 artillery apomecometers and 1 new Norton well (a transportable well for obtaining drinking water).

The capture of an enormous quantity of material prepared by the enemy for different works shows by itself that the blow was dealt in time.

During yesterday's fighting, we captured 1 general, 409 officers, 35,100 men, 30 guns, 13 machine-guns and 5 bomb-throwers. The total number of prisoners from the beginning of the operation reads as follows: 1 general, 1,649 officers and upwards of 106,000 men. We have also captured 124 guns, 180 machine-guns and 58 bomb-throwers.

The following episodes of the battle have been recorded:—The valiant fighting of one of our young units at Rojitze, on the Styr, below Lutzk. The Germans attempted here to assist the Austrians, but our infantry, under cover of their heavy artillery, ejected them from their position, capturing 2,000 prisoners, 2 guns and several machine-guns. Our troops are pursuing the retreating Germans.

Dubno Occupied

The troops operating in the region of the town of Dubno pressed back the enemy and occupied the town and fort. Several units, having crossed the River Ikva, are developing their offensive. They have occupied the region of the village of Dembovka, on the road from Mlynoff to Beresterhno. The garrison of Mlynoff was forced to surrender.

While ejecting the enemy from their main positions north of Buczacz, we captured a number of prisoners, including the staff of one of the Austrian battalions and a large number of arms. The enemy were hurled into the River Strypa.

In Ossovetz, north of Buczacz, one of our regiments captured a whole battery, consisting of 4 ten-centimeter howitzers. In spite of the enemy's desperate resistance, as well as their flanking fire and the blowing up of fougasses, the troops of General Lechitsky captured the enemy's position, south of Dobronoze, fourteen miles north-east of Czernovitz.

In this region alone, we captured 18,000 men, one general, 347 officers and 10 guns. Just as the report was sent, the prisoners were being brought in in large parties.

Destroy Jurkutsk Station

South-east of Zalestchiki, the enemy were driven back by a determined blow and are retreating. The station of Jurkutsk was blown up by the enemy. The Tekinzy charged the retreating enemy, who began to flee in disorder.

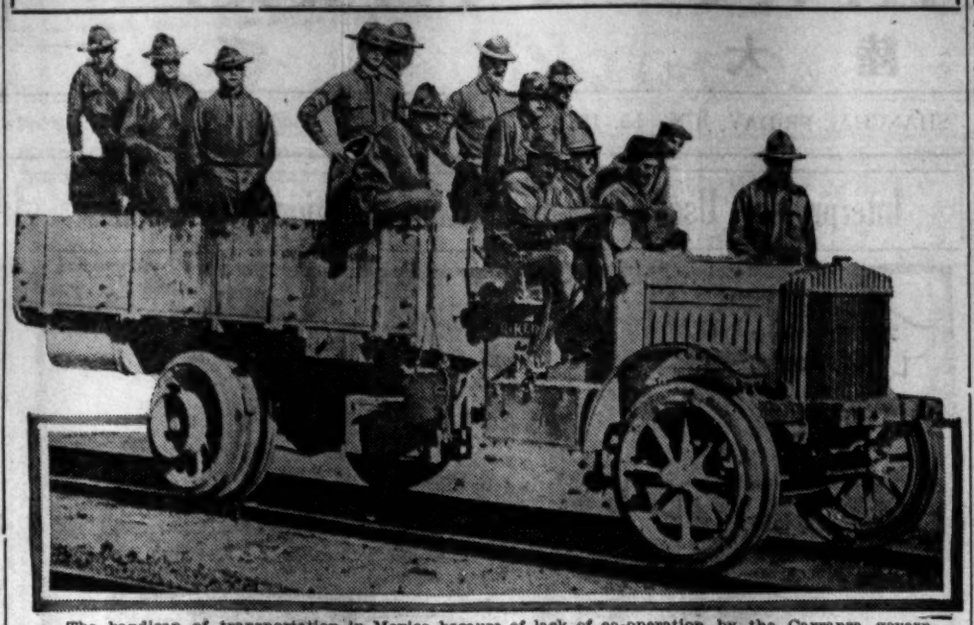
The enemy are attempting to save the situation and delivered desperate counter-attacks at many points. Thus, at dawn on June 10, in the region of Semki, east of Kolki, superior enemy forces attacked our vanguards and, supported by a concentrated artillery fire, pressed them back to the right bank of the River Strypa. The further development of this offensive was checked by us on the same day.

The enemy are offering a most stubborn resistance in the region of Torgovitzy, on the River Styr, below Lutzk, where a violent engagement is in progress. The general result of the incessant and determined blows dealt by our troops from June 4 to 10 has ended by our piercing the enemy's fortified lines along the front of all our armies operating from the region of Polessie to the Rumanian frontier.

The Turkish front.—The Turks delivered repeated attacks on our positions from Platany, but were repulsed, suffering great losses. The front of our trenches is littered with Turkish bodies.

In the direction of Gumyshkhan, our troops have occupied the first line of the enemy's trenches. Our troops have advanced in the direction of Diarbekir, capturing prisoners and caissons.

New Army Motor to Fit Railway Tracks in Mexico



The handicap of transportation in Mexico because of lack of co-operation by the Carranza government has been overcome. All the new motor trucks are now equipped with specially constructed wheels that will permit the truck to travel along the line of railways.

Similar trucks to these are being used with great success by the warring nations in Europe. The wheels permit the truck to cover the usual roads and to travel on railroad tracks as well.

Three Provinces Holding Out Yet

(Continued from Page 1)

point citizens of their province residing in Peking as delegates.

Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, and Li Ching-hai, former Governor-General of Yunnan and Kweichow, have arrived in Peking.

The reports spread in the Chinese and foreign press that the foreign Ministers have been received in audience by President Li Yuan-hung are untrue, since the new Russian Minister, Prince Kudatsheff, has not yet presented his credentials. The Ministers will probably be received on Monday next in the President's residence in the Tung-chang-hutung.

The leading members of the Tsin-pu-tang (Progressive party) which voluntarily dissolved last Autumn, are at present holding large meetings in Peking, in order to secure followers and influence in the new Parliament.

The Southern leaders have telegraphed to the Peking Government that a change of the Cabinet should take place in view of the fact that the present Ministers are followers of Yuan Shih-k'ai; the changing of the title of Secretary of State into Prime Minister is also demanded.

Liang Chi-chiao, in a telegram to President Li Yuan-hung, points out that the monarchical movement having been indirectly started after the dissolution of the Parliament in the year 1913, only the laws promulgated before that date should be recognised as valid. With reference to the position of the new President, Liang Chi-chiao opines that Li Yuan-hung should remain in office until the term provided for the late President (October 10, 1918) has elapsed.

The new Vice-President should be elected by the old Parliament, which should be convoked again as quickly as possible. The Parliament, further, should decide upon the formation of a new Cabinet.

Liang proposes that all troops shall be withdrawn to their original garrisons and he finally suggests that a conference in Shanghai should be held to discuss important military matters.

Tsinanfu Shooting Mystery

The following despatch is reported by the Eastern News Agency (Japanese):

Tsinanfu, June 14.—Tsinanfu and its surroundings are still unsafe. At 11 p.m. on June 12, a Japanese sentry posted at the Puli gate of the commercial town of Tsinanfu while at his post on duty was shot suddenly and was wounded, a rifle shot passing through a joint of his left leg. The Japanese garrison stopped the traffic to find out the culprit but so far he has not been arrested. It is believed he was a Chinese soldier.

I. C. S. Exhibition

The marvellous success of a simple idea is shown in the exhibit of the International Correspondence Schools which opened yesterday at No. 31 Nanking Road, next to Brewer's. The founders of the schools conceived the possibility of carrying technical training through the mails to persons who hadn't the time or money to attend colleges. Success was so complete that the I. C. S. now gathers students from every part of the globe. In a way characteristic of the concern they have boiled down their idea to a single brief sentence:

"We teach wherever the mails reach."

This catch-phrase is pinned to a map in the Nanking Road exhibit that shows what the I. C. S. has done during its 10 years in China. It has from 5,000 to 6,000 students in this country and 1,252 in Shanghai alone. From Shanghai as headquarters for China lessons are sent out to students in Batang on the edge of western Szechuen, to Mengtsze in Yunnan, and to towns on the northern border.

A striking window display attracts attention to the exhibit inside. About the walls are examples of pupils' work. These bring out the truth of the fact that is emphasized by all the advertising of the I. C. S.—it is the value of special training in the battle of life. One of the courses that has been most successful in China is that of civil engineering. Like the many other courses maintained by the I. C. S., pamphlets of instruction are sent out, lessons are corrected and reference books furnished that may be kept for future guidance. All the courses are prepared by men who are experts in their particular line, after which they are carefully condensed and revised with special reference to the needs of mail instruction.

The I. C. S. has long had courses in French, Italian, German and Spanish for English students. A course of English for Chinese has lately been instituted. The pamphlets and text books of instruction were compiled by an authority on the two languages and to check these up and allow the students to master sounds perfectly, phonographs with explanatory records are furnished. One of those who have subscribed for this course is Mr. Kiang Yung, Vice-Minister of Justice, in Peking.

Among the exhibits are favorable comments on the work of the I. C. S. from King George and the Duke of Connaught. There is a display of the work of art students. These include a portrait of President Li Yuan-hung by Miss Edith Woo, a Shanghai student.

The exhibit will be open until June 25.

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MR. WILSON, IN PRAISE OF BRANDEIS, DECLARES HE IS NO MAN'S TOOL

Supreme Court Nominee Is Hated By Selfish Interests He Wouldn't Serve

LETTER IS MADE PUBLIC

'Of All Men at the Bar He Is Exceptionally Qualified,' Says President

Washington, May 8.—The White House made public today President Wilson's letter to Chairman Culberson of the Senate Judiciary Committee, giving his reasons for appointing Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court. This action was taken after the Senate committee had met and had failed again to reach a vote on the nomination.

The committee had appointed today to fix a time to vote on the nomination, but Senators Shields and Reed said they were not ready for such action. Mr. Shields said he had been away on account of the illness of his brother and Mr. Reed said he had been ill. It was decided to meet again Wednesday to discuss the nomination.

Senator Culberson presented the President's letter, which was written at his request, and the committee discussed it briefly. The letter follows:

Why Brandeis Is Hated

My Dear Senator: I am very much obliged to you for giving me an opportunity to make clear to the Judiciary Committee my reasons for nominating Mr. Louis D. Brandeis to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court of the United States created by the death of Mr. Justice Lamar, for I am profoundly interested in the confirmation of the appointment by the Senate.

There is probably no more important duty imposed upon the President in connection with the general administration of the Government than that of naming members of the Supreme Court, and I need hardly tell you that I named Mr. Brandeis as a member of that great tribunal only because I know him to be singularly qualified by learning, by gifts and by character for the position.

Many charges have been made against Mr. Brandeis. The report of your sub-committee has already made it plain to you and to the country at large how unfounded those charges were. They throw a great deal more light upon the character and motives of those with whom they originated than upon the qualifications of Mr. Brandeis.

Calls Charges Incredible

I myself looked into them three years ago, when I desired to make Mr. Brandeis a member of my Cabinet, and found that they proceeded for the most part from those who hated Mr. Brandeis because he had refused to be serviceable to them in the promotion of their own selfish interests, and from those whom they had prejudiced and misled. The propaganda in this matter has been very extraordinary and very distressing to those who love fairness and value the dignity of the great professions.

I perceived from the first that the charges were intrinsically incredible by any one who had really known Mr. Brandeis. I have known him. I have tested him by seeking his advice upon some of the most difficult and perplexing public questions about which it was necessary for me to form a judgment. I have dealt with him in matters where nice questions of honor and fair play, as well as large questions of justice and the public benefit, were involved. In every matter in which I have made test of his judgment and point of view I have received from him counsel singularly enlightening, singularly clear sighted and judicial, and, above all, full of moral stimulation.

Has Extraordinary Ability

He is a friend of all just men and a lover of the right, and he knows more than how to talk about the right—he knows how to set it forward in the face of its enemies. I know from direct personal knowledge of the man what I was doing when I named him for the highest and most responsible tribunal of the Nation.

Of his extraordinary ability as a lawyer no man who is competent to judge can speak with anything but the highest admiration. You will remember that, in the opinion of the late Chief Justice Fuller, he was the ablest man who ever appeared before the Supreme Court of the United States. "He is also," the Chief Justice added, "absolutely fearless in the discharge of his duties."

Those who have resorted to him for assistance in settling great industrial disputes can testify to his fairness and love of justice. In the troublesome controversies between the garment workers and manufacturers of New York City, for example, he gave a truly remarkable proof of his judicial temperament and had what must have been the great satisfaction of rendering decisions which both sides were willing to accept as disinterested and even-handed.

Some of His Achievements

Mr. Brandeis has rendered many notable services to the city and State with which his professional life has been identified. He successfully directed the difficult campaign which resulted in obtaining cheaper gas for the City of Boston. It was chiefly under his guidance and through his efforts that legislation was secured in Massachusetts which authorized savings banks to issue insurance policies for small sums at much reduced rates.

And some gentlemen who tried very hard to obtain control by the Boston Elevated Railway Company of the subways of the city for a period of twenty-nine years can probably testify as to his ability as the people's advocate when public interests call for an effective champion. He rendered these services without compensation and earned, whether he got it or not, the gratitude of every citizen of the State and city he served. These are but a few of the services of this kind he has freely rendered.

It will hearten friends of the community and public rights throughout the country to see his quality signally recognized by his elevation to the Supreme bench. For the whole country is aware of his quality and is interested in this appointment.

'Is Exceptionally Qualified'

I did not, in making choice of Mr. Brandeis, ask for or depend upon "indorsement." I acted upon public knowledge and personal acquintance with the man and preferred to name a lawyer for this great office whose abilities and character were so widely recognized that he needed no indorsement.

I did, however, personally consult many men in whose judgment I had great confidence and am happy to say was supported in my selection by the voluntary recommendation of the Attorney General of the United States, who urged Mr. Brandeis upon my consideration independently of any suggestion from me.

Let me say, by way of summing up, my dear Senator, that I nominated Mr. Brandeis for the Supreme Court because it was, and is, my deliberate judgment that of all the men now at the bar whom it has been my privilege to observe, test, and know, he is exceptionally qualified.

Will Ornament the Court

I cannot speak too highly of his impartial, impersonal, orderly and constructive mind, his rare analytical powers, his deep human sympathy, his profound acquaintance with the historical roots of our institutions and insight into their spirit, or of the many evidences he has given of being imbued to the very heart with our American ideals of justice and equality; of his knowledge of modern economic conditions and of the way they bear upon the masses of the people, or of his genius in getting persons to unite in common and harmonious action and look with frank and kindly eyes into each other's minds, who had before been heated antagonists.

This friend of justice and of men will ornament the high court of which we are all go justly proud. I am glad to have had the opportunity to pay him this tribute of admiration and of confidence; and I beg that your committee accept this nomination as coming from me quick with a sense of public obligation and responsibility.

With earnest regard, cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

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International Import & Export Co.,
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Dear Sirs:

Before we decided to use your wonderful Brascolite, we used from 40 to 50 electric lamps in our store, for our windows and general office. We were, however, very dissatisfied with them because of the dull light they gave, and, moreover, the large amount of electricity consumed meant a big bill to pay. After your firm advertised the Brascolite we decided to install it in our store, and accordingly purchased two. We are pleased to say that our electricity bill has decreased to a great extent, and the powerful rays of the Brascolite are sufficient to make our windows and general office as well-lighted and brilliant in appearance as we could wish.

We have also heard from other firms that they much appreciate the Brascolite and have reason to think that it is no idle boast that Brascolite is the sun's only rival.

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Tabaqueria Filipina.
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Von BOTHMER REPULSES RUSSIANS ALONG STRYPA

German Batteries on the Duna Disperse One of Tsar's Cavalry Brigades

MAINTAIN HEAVY SHELLING

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, June 13.—Western theater. The British today made local attacks against a part of the new German positions on the heights south-east of Ypres. On the right bank of the Meuse, the Germans have further advanced their lines on both sides of the ridge stretching from Fort Douaumont towards south-east.

Eastern theater.—On the Duna, south-east of Dubena, the fire of the German batteries dispersed a Russian cavalry brigade. North-east of Baranovitschi, the enemy's artillery keeps up a heavy cannonade.

The army of General Count von Bothmer has repulsed Russian attacks west of Przewloka, on the Strypa.

Near Podhajce, a Russian aeroplane was conquered by a German aeroplane in an aerial fight. The pilot and the observer, who was a French officer, were made prisoners. The aeroplane was captured.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, June 8.—On June 8, an Austro-Hungarian submarine torpedoed the large Italian auxiliary cruiser Principe Umberto, which had troops on board and was accompanied by several torpedo-boat-destroyers. The ship sank within a few minutes.

Bosnian Controversy

Berlin, June 13.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung comments upon the reply of the British Foreign Office to the recent publication of the reports made by the German Ambassador at Petrograd, during the Bosnian crisis. The paper points out that the British answer is especially interesting on account of the fact that the statements made in the German publication are left unanswered.

The British reply does not touch the fact that the British Ambassador expressed to the Russian Foreign Minister—and that at the same time Sir Edward Grey expressed to the Russian Charge d'Affaires—the displeasure of the British at the peaceful settlement of the crisis. The British Foreign Office only denies that such declarations were made on special occasions.

Thus, the Foreign Office denies that Sir Arthur Nicolson, the British Ambassador, made his utterances during a dinner conversation and that Sir Edward Grey mentioned the words reported at a dinner party. The British reply further gives extracts from a British document, relating to an inferior phase of the Bosnian crisis.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung states that this sort of denial of utterances, which lately has been frequently made use of, excites no astonishment in Germany. The spirit of the statement now published by the British Foreign Office is contradicted by the spirit of the British policy during the last decades.

Sir A. Nicholson's Remarks

As to Sir Arthur Nicolson's utterances, Count Pourtales, the German Ambassador, is in a position to give the names of the persons present at the conversation referred to. The German Government, at that time, had also received other reports, exactly corresponding with the reports of the Ambassador.

Besides, the London Times, on March 27, 1909, brought a leading article, repeating Sir Arthur Nicolson's words almost verbatim. As to Sir Edward Grey's affirmation that he never made a declaration "relating to British public opinion, that Great Britain must enter into the war on account of Bosnia", the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung states that this declaration was not made at a dinner, as Sir Edward Grey seems to pretend, but in an official conversation with the Russian Charge d'Affaires in London.

The German Government received the news not "by gossip" but from well-informed quarters. The correctness of this information is proved by the fact that Sir Edward Grey used almost the same expressions at the Algerian crisis and on August 3, 1914, in the House of Commons.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung points out that Sir Edward Grey possesses a convenient memory, since he not only forgot the official conversation in 1909 with the Russian Charge d'Affaires, but also on other occasions the Anglo-Russian negotiations, the pro-war agreements and the exact wording of the Anglo-German negotiations of 1905, whereby the paper points to the question of British neutrality "should war be forced upon Germany" and to the utterances towards Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador at London, on the day of the outbreak of war.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung expresses astonishment that so many persons and documents relate various past events in a way so absolutely different to Sir Edward Grey's remembrances.

Polish Relief Measures

The German Government has sent to Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Berlin, for transmission to the Government of the United States, new proposals for the American relief in Polish districts occupied by the German army. These proposals contain the utmost concessions which Germany is willing to make.

The opinion prevails in Berlin that Britain will reject even these proposals, that it will uphold its former attitude against Germany and will maintain a humanitarian attitude, without allowing itself to be influenced by humanitarian reasons. This opinion is based on the former British attitude during the negotiations about this question.

The objections of the British against the last German proposals are such as would make necessary protracted negotiations between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria. Since, however, the entire relief is planned only for the time up to October 1, this delay practically would make the relief superfluous, because it could only be started when the time had almost expired.

These British intentions are also manifested by the fact that the British Government only answered on May 10, to the German proposals, which were communicated to London in February through the American Ambassador.

Germany's Suggestions

The first German proposal was that the Polish relief ought to be on the same lines as the American relief of the occupied parts of France. Thus, the American imported food would be exempted from military requisition and confiscation and would be used exclusively for the Polish civilian population, distributed by the Polish local committees assisted by delegates of the American Commission.

The German Government was ready to enter into the obligation to leave all food grown and produced in Poland to the Polish civilians only and was ready to concede for American foodstuffs reduced freight rates from the seaport to the former frontier and to transport the food-stuffs from there free of charge. The only exceptions suggested by Germany were that the occupying German troops were fed on local food-stuffs, the troops being distributed over the whole country and, on account of the bad condition of the roads, it being practically impossible to have the food brought from Germany and to export from Polish districts potatoes, exceeding 400 grams per day per head of the population. The number of the German troops in question is equal to the number of the inhabitants of a small Polish town.

Britain, however, made the counter proposal that Germany should also enter into the obligation in regard to the question of food for the population of the Polish, Servian, Albanian and Montenegrin districts occupied by Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, which means for districts which are not under German administration. Germany, of course, was unable to enter into such obligations for her Allies, but is only in a position to offer her good services for the negotiations with them, which ought to be known to the British Foreign Office.

Great Britain Objects

Britain further objected to the feeding of the occupying German army from Polish food-stuffs, although the number of persons is comparatively irrelevant and only the question of transportation is, in this case, of paramount importance. Britain also requested that the German authorities "shall have no control of any kind and shall in no way interfere with the complete discretion of the American Commission or its representatives," which means nothing less than that the German authorities shall resign all control of the occupied countries, although the German Government had expressly conceded that the distribution of the victuals should be done by local Polish commissions, together with delegates of the American Commission.

The German Government, therefore, declares that the eventual failure of the negotiations was not caused by Germany, but by Britain, for the reasons already mentioned.

The Dutch paper Handelsblad reports that the British forced several Dutch freight steamers to unload their cargoes of aniline dyes, destined for the Dutch Indies and only then allowed the steamers to continue their voyage. The aniline dyes are needed by British industries. The British had originally promised to let these goods pass, although they were made in Germany. The British now pretend that the former cargoes reached hands which the British consider undesirable.

Detain Dutch Mails

The Dutch stamer Roehat (?), bound from Amsterdam to the Netherland Indies, was forced to leave her mails in England and to continue her voyage with them.

The Dutch steamer Reijnst, bound from Amsterdam to the Indies, was forced to leave her mails in England before she was allowed to continue her voyage.

According to telegrams from Amsterdam, 21 officers and sailors of the crew of the German light cruiser Elbing have arrived at Ymuiden. The Elbing, as already reported by the German Admiralty, was blown up after collision with another German man-of-war.

According to other telegrams, 8 survivors of the sunken small cruiser Frauenlob, have arrived at the Hook of Holland, having been rescued by a Dutch steamer. A British destroyer encountered the Dutch steamer and demanded the handing over of the rescued Germans as prisoners of war, but the Dutch declined.

The Dutch Navy Department states that the rescued Germans will not be interned, but will be allowed to return home, in accordance with the stipulations of the international treaty concerning distress at sea.

Skagerack Battle Details

Marines who were witnesses of the sea battle off Skagerack, on board trawlers, agree with the reports of the rescued German sailors, that the British forces, during the whole engagement, were superior to the Germans. The number of all ships taking part in the battle is estimated at 100 to 150. The number of German ships is estimated at 50 and the British at 70 to 80.

Berlin newspapers publish the report of British papers, which state, in regard to the fighting, that, at first, only Vice-Admiral Beatty's fleet of battle-cruisers were engaged with the German fleet, but that, later on, Admiral Jellicoe's fleet of dreadnoughts arrived. Only then the real gigantic battle began, in which the most powerful and largest British ships entered into action.

The vague conjectures of the British Admiralty about the probable losses of the Germans are shown by the press pointing to the clear statements of the German Admiralty, which indicate S.M.S. Pommern, Wiesbaden, Frauenlob and Elbing and no other ships, except the torpedo-boats, were lost.

The German papers publish a review of the losses suffered by the British fleet during the war. Before the battle off Skagerack, the British had lost: 11 battleships, 15 armored cruisers, 11 other cruisers, to which has to be added 30 torpedo-boats, 20 gunboats, 20 submarines, etc. This makes a total of 110 units, of, together, 460,000 tons. This total, however, after the battle off Skagerack, was increased to over 130 units, with over 600,000 tons.

Encounter Off Flanders

Yesterday morning, there was an artillery engagement, at long range, between German patrol-boats and hostile monitors and destroyers, off the coast of Flanders. Several rounds of German gun-nre covered the enemy well. The enemy withdrew in the direction of Dunkirk. The German forces suffered no damage.

Yesterday afternoon, a German naval aviator shot down a French battle aeroplane. The aviators were rescued by a German submarine and brought into port.

Delegates of German towns and industrial districts discussed the question of supplying the populous centers with food. It was stated that the recent difficulties, which originated mainly from local causes, were successively removed. Berlin and its suburbs recently increased the butter allowance per head and are now also increasing the meat allowances for all and the bread rations for the working population.

The Vossische Zeitung comments upon a report of the Westminster Gazette, about an alleged sermon by the Bishop of Kiel. The real value of the bloodthirsty utterances against Americans, ascribed to this clergyman, is sufficiently illustrated by the fact that there exists no Bishop of Kiel. The Vossische Zeitung declares that the utterances, as well as the personality mentioned, were both invented by the Westminster Gazette.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

NO- I SAID I'D PLAY TILL 12 AND YOU ALL AGREED- GEE I'M ONLY 4 BUCKS AHEAD — IT AINT THE 4 BUCKS - HUH- I NEVER YELP AN' I BLEW MORE THAN THAT LAST MONDAY
COME ON HANK— JUST THINK YOU'LL BE A LONG TIME DEAD- SIT DOWN AND WE'LL PLAY ONE ROUND OF JACK POTS. JUST ONE- AND I'LL GO WITH YOU
SIT DOWN WHAT'S THE IDEA-
MEMBER THE TIME DAN WON THE 2-2 BUCKS AND YOU YELLED LIKE A PIG FOR MORE- DON'T RUN OUT NOW
THEY'LL NEVER GET HIM BACK— HE'LL PUT THAT DOUGH IN THE OLD SOCK TONIGHT.
OH I KNOW HIM— HE'S ONE OF THOSE BIRDS YOU MEET NEAR THE BOX OFFICE WHO CAN'T FIND CHANGE
SO THIS IS PARIS
INDOOR SPORTS. TRYING TO HOLD IN A HARD BOILED EGG FOR A FEW MORE HANDS AFTER HE HAS WON 4 IRONMEN.

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is the man or woman who has tested by personal experience the curative qualities of Beecham's Pills. Under the safe, gentle, but powerful influence of this corrective, a host of troubles that used to make life miserable, have been shaken off. Dyspepsia, headaches, and want of tone, to mention but a few, have disappeared; and now they enjoy the blessing of sound robust health. Little wonder that so many rely securely upon this favourite medicine! What Beecham's Pills have done for thousands they can do for you.

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a few doses you will have every reason to congratulate yourself on your progress. You may look forward with confidence to renewed health, and to the happiness which attends a life free from dyspeptic ailments, if you use

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

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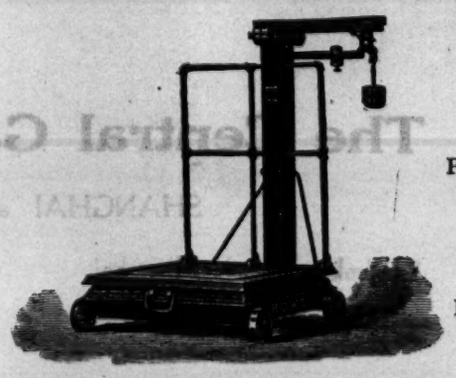

Portable Square Platform Scale

Wheels and Pillar Guards

Tomorrow's Cricket

The following cricket teams, representing the S.C.C. and the Country Club, will play on the Cricket Club's grounds at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon:

S.C.C.—A. E. Lanning (Capt.), D. Campbell, W. C. G. Clifford, A. A. Claxton, W. J. Hawkings, E. G. Talt, C. E. M. Thomson, C. C. Whitehead, C. A. S. Williams, A. J. Daniels and A. N. Other.

Country Club.—F. W. Potter (Capt.), Capt. E. L M. Barrett, E. W. Stagg, W. C. D. Turner, V. H. Lanning, K. E. Newman, L. Walker, E. O. Cumming, G. M. Billings, J. H. Teesdale and S. Wheeler.

2nd XI S.C.C. v. St. Andrew's C.C.

The above match will be played on Saturday, on St. Andrew's ground at 2 p.m.

The following will represent the 2nd XI.:—W. E. Anderson, C. S. Cheetham, W. J. Monk, T. G. Smeaton, W. H. L. Warrener, D. Cooke, P. T. Hollander, G. C. Ross, Capt. Tippin, J. E. Cameron and A. H. Leslie (Capt.).

'A.' Company's Shoot

The monthly cup shoot of the "A" Company, British, S.V.C., was held last Tuesday morning, 13th inst. The attendance was not large; only 33 men competed. The Competition consisted of Practices 1 and 2 of the Musketry Course 1916-1917. The following were the best scores returned in each class.

"A" Class.

	1.	2.	
*Pte. Cameron	25	+ 12	= 37
Pte. E. O. Wilson	2	+12—4.25%	= 30.64

* Winner of Cup and Spoon. 1st leg on Cup.

"B" Class.

	1.	2.	
†Corpl. Hodges	25	+ 6	= 31
†Pte. Rowlatt	25	+ 6	= 31
Pte. Sutherland	20	+ 9	= 29

† Tie for Cup and Spoon. To be shot off at a later date to be notified.

"C" Class.

*Pte. N. Thomson	20	+15	= 35
L.-Cpl. Forde	20	+12	= 32
Pte. Momber	25	+ 3	= 28
Pte. Brewer	25	+ 3	= 28

* Winner of Cup and Spoon. 1st leg on Cup.

Lawn Tennis

A tennis match between the S.C.C. and the Country Club will be played on the grounds of the former on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 21.

The following will represent the S.C.C.—Messrs. J. S. McEachran, H. Toussaint; J. Elmore, H. Middleton; N. B. Ramsay, St. G. R. Clark; W. J. Hawkings, L. R. Wheen.

Reserves:—P. Prevost, P. Enticknap; A. J. Grant, Dr. A. Moore; C. D. Field, D. Campbell; C. E. Whitamore, A. H. Leslie.

BOY SCOUTS AT FETE

Some excellent work was put in by the Chinese Scouts at the Belgian Fete on Wednesday afternoon. Details of the 1st, 2nd and 6th Troops were present under the command of the District Scoutmaster, and almost every side show and display had two or three lusty scouts on duty. They erected their tent and kept a smart headquarters running and many were the messages received requesting their assistance throughout the fete.

Too much credit cannot be given to these boys, about 60 in all, who worked with untiring energy right through to the end, and long after everyone had left the Race Course, a sturdy squad of about 20 of the 6th Troop remained on duty up till 9 p.m. in the pouring rain, and were finally dismissed when they could be of no further assistance, tired, but well pleased with themselves, and the strenuous afternoon they had put in.

For smartness, perfect discipline and obedience to orders, the Chinese Scouts have no equal, and it is safe to expect that their services will be asked again for public duty. Already some very flattering letters of appreciation of their services have been received.

ITALIAN RED CROSS

Subscriptions received by the Shanghai Branch from the 5th of May to 14th June 1916.

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Shanghai, June 14, 1916.

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Obituary

Prof. S. Thompson

Reuter's Service

London, June 14.—The death is announced of Professor Silvanus Thompson.

Mrs. H. Marchand

The funeral took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday at 5.30 p.m. of the late Mrs. Helene Marchand. The Rev. C. E. Darwent conducted the ceremony. The chapel was crowded. The coffin was borne to the grave by gentlemen in Messrs. Hirsbrunner's establishment. Beautiful wreaths were sent by Mr. T. T. S. Alonco, Mr. Yuen Chung-sing, Mr. Chang Chiu-sing, Mr. Chaou Ping-quan, Mr. Zung Kan-sing, Mr. Fung Zang-sao, Mr. Jeu Woo-yuen, Mr. G. Wuilleumier, Mr. C. Zimmermann, Mr. A. Blum, Mr. F. Blum, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jost, Mr. Georges Heusser, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kunz, Mr. F. Pasche, Mr. and Mrs. N. Trautmann, Mr. F. H. Li, Mr. Yeh Cheng-mei, Mr. Ho Shun-ching, Mr. A. C. Mack, Mr. Max Pfenninger, Mr. W. Blank, Mr. E. Kohler, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fritzsche, Mrs. R. Fiedler, Mr. G. Duplessis and family, Mr. L. Juvet, Mr. and Mrs. H. Burkhardt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hanggi, "Husband and children," Mr. A. Konig, Mr. N. Plattova, Mr. H. Guillbert, Cercle Francais, Mr. L. Nellemann, Mr. Ed. Furn, Mr. J. Buisson, Mr. P. Dubied, Mr. A. Turban, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ladow, Mr. E. Luthy, Mr. L. Luthy, Mr. and Mrs. Witihl, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Juivet, Miss H. Gengrop, Mr. W. A. Hoehn, Mr. Chas Muller, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brand, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hammon, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Bivet.

Mrs. W. D. Cox

Tokio, June 7.—Mrs. Mary Anne A. Cox, widow of the late Prof. W. Douglas Cox and one of the oldest foreign residents of Tokio, died Monday night at her home, 14 Daimachi, Akasaki. Mrs. Cox had not been well for several months and the end came quietly. Professor Cox, for many years professor of English in the First High School, died several years ago.

Mrs. Cox is survived by two sons, Mr. E. P. Cox and Mr. Henry Cox, both of Tokio.

Shipping Bulletins

The M M. s.s. Paul Lecat, which left Marseilles on May 14 with the French mails of that date, has been chartered by the French Government, and will terminate her outward trip at Saigon, instead of coming to Shanghai. The Paul Lecat will leave for Marseilles direct from Saigon. Her cargo will be brought up by the company's s.s. Atlantique, which is due to arrive here on or about July 3.

* * *

The U. S. S. auxiliary transport Ajax arrived in port yesterday.

* * *

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has received a message from Seattle dated June 1 which says that the dockers went on strike on May 31. Another message dated June 2 stated that on the morning of the 2nd, a stevedores' strike of serious magnitude took place at all the Pacific ports.

Mrs. Merriman's Wonderful Japanese Prints On View

Mrs. Merriman's object in throwing open her collection of Japanese prints to public view, at No. 15 Ferry Road, yesterday, was to aid the cause of the Indigent Women's Work Room, which has been doing its fair share for war charities. She achieved her purpose, for, despite the unfavorable weather, there was quite a big company for the inspection and there will be more today, after the collection has been talked about.

However, Mrs. Merriman did more than aid a charity—she did a real kindness to the many in Shanghai who appreciate art. There probably were very few, beyond Mrs. Merriman's personal friends, who knew of the existence here of such a fine collection and still fewer who had had the privilege of inspecting it.

To take a selfish view and forget even the object of the exhibition is almost excusable, for the collection is well worth a visit, for its art value alone. It will be open again this afternoon, from 4 to 7, admission $1, with tea and ices free.

Collecting Japanese prints is Mrs. Merriman's hobby and she says that once taken up, it is the hardest thing to get away from. Which accounts for the walls of her charming residence not being enough for the treasures she has accumulated.

The most striking thing about the prints is their wonderful coloring. They look but the work of a few days ago, yet nearly all are products of the early eighteenth century. Not a few, when their present owner acquired them, were so crumpled and stained that they had to be carefully renovated and ironed out, yet there is still the original color as fresh as when first put on—the brilliant purples, reds and greens so much beloved by the Oriental.

Mrs. Merriman divides her own fancy between Hokusai and Hiroshige, showing keen discrimination, for, if perhaps Hokusai's subjects are the most popular in his own country, Hiroshige's, anyway, are a very good second.

There is one thing about these Japanese prints that appeals more than do most modern paintings. The Western artists may portray a lovely face, a divine form, or a wonderful piece of scenery, but it is seldom they equal the Japanese masters in expressing action. This becomes the more wonderful when a close inspection fails to reveal quite what it is that puts such a living expression into the pictures, for they then seem to be little more than outline.

Mrs. Merriman has a special example of this just inside the doorway at the present exhibition. It is the portrait of a girl with a lantern, apparently signalling to someone out at sea. It is cruder than most of the prints, yet so realistic that one can almost feel the wind.

Snow scenes have appealed strongly to the collector and she has many very beautiful ones. Another print that will prove of special interest to Americans is Hiroshige's landing of Commodore Perry in Mississippi Bay, Yokohama.

To further aid the charity, Mrs. Merriman has donated about thirty prints for a raffle and tickets were selling fast yesterday.

HENRY LANE WILSON SUES

Washington, May 10.—Henry Lane Wilson, former American Ambassador to Mexico, filed today in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia a suit for $350,000 damages for alleged libel against Norman Hapgood, former publisher of Harper's Weekly. The complaint alleges that Mr. Hapgood was responsible for the publication of a series of articles by Robert H. Murray, holding Mr. Wilson up to public ridicule.

Mr. Wilson sets forth that he served sixteen years in the diplomatic service as Minister to Belgium and Chile and Ambassador to Mexico; that he performed his duties faithfully and had never been charged with being incompetent, unskilful, or deficient. The complaint refers particularly to a series of articles entitled "Huerta and the Two Wilsons," in which the question is said to have been raised whether Mr. Wilson was concerned in the plot to assassinate President Madero of Mexico.

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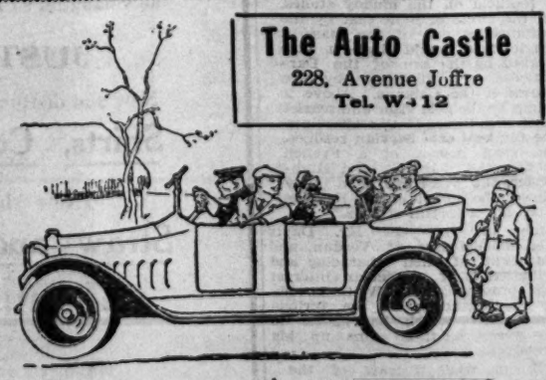
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Holder of Bond No	621	receives		$1832
,, ,, ,,	1 42	,,		878
,, ,, ,,	1276	,,		300
,, ,, ,,	504	,,		100
,, ,, ,,	344	,,		50
,, of following 178 Bonds receive each $12.00 in all				236
Total amount reimbursed				$5,496

Nos. of 178 Bonds

04	206	393	542	616	859	1022	1184	1287	1413	1583	1723
54	229	395	545	672	874	1029	1191	1293	1490	1595	1724
77	242	400	566	704	890	1046	1192	1295	1499	1601	1727
79	253	425	570	706	942	1112	1197	1302	1454	1628	1729
97	267	431	571	710	892	1119	1198	1304	1460	1614	1742
114	272	432	573	715	896	1128	1199	1308	1432	1541	1743
128	285	433	581	716	899	1131	1205	1317	1516	1651	1762
129	287	435	590	724	902	1140	1203	1324	1527	1658	1768
134	298	441	593	780	905	1141	1216	1325	1532	1671	1774
153	313	458	595	781	913	1149	1233	1337	1557	1684	1777
155	319	462	596	832	950	1151	1236	1351	1561	1687	1781
156	322	471	599	835	951	1170	1245	1371	1570	1692	1801
159	337	496	600	841	974	1175	1247	1388	1575	1695	1807
194	357	510	612	848	973	1173	1257	1391	1581	1700	
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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Depression in Shantung travelling eastwards. Cyclonic circulation on the Yellow Sea and the north of the China Sea. Squally weather.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 16, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Russia's Come-Back

THE vast campaign which Russia has successfully launched against the Austro-Germans in the Bukhovina has served somewhat to divert attention from the victorious march of the Grand Duke Nicholas in Asia Minor. A recent issue of *The New York Times*, to hand in yesterday's mail, contains a review of these operations and a tribute to the foresight and strategy of the Russian General Staff as follows:

When at the high tide of the German invasion of Russia, last September, Grand Duke Nicholas was relieved from command of the Tsar's defense and sent to the Caucasus, the assumption was that he had been sacrificed to royal displeasure. Some military experts thought his strategy had been brilliant in retreat, and yet it was easy to understand that in Russian eyes failure to stop the invader might have outweighed the intrinsic merits of his performance. He had baffled the Germans, he had saved the Russian Army from capture or destruction, but he had lost Poland and the greater part of rich Lithuania.

The Caucasus was far away and seemed then an unimportant theater. Developments have changed the aspect of affairs. The Germans went hardly any further into Russia. The "eastern front" is almost the same as when the Grand Duke left it. The fighting has diminished to a minimum. But in Asia Minor large events are taking place.

From his Caucasian bases the Grand Duke is driving a pronged fork into Turkey. One prong, sliding along the edge of the Black Sea, is aimed at Constantinople; another is penetrating a very mountainous country in a central southerly direction and is intended to cut Turkey's transverse communications, and another, pointed traight at Bagdad from the north-east, has already pierced the Turco-Persian mountain barrier almost to Khanikin, 110 miles from the Holy City, on the plains of Mesopotamia. The operation is somewhat like driving a fork into a mole hill. The Turk may either be impaled or trapped between two prongs. In the case of being trapped he might escape by lateral ways, in a westerly direction, across the desert, but that would mean to abandon Bagdad and all of Mesopotamia. It would establish contact at once between the Russians and the British coming up the Euphrates River from the Persian Gulf.

The character of the Grand Duke's operations is determined by the extreme difficulties of the country, which is very mountainous in all approaches to Mesopotamia, with few and wretched roads and scanty sustenance. The invading force have to go in thin columns and rely entirely upon their distant bases for supplies. The difficulties of transportation must be enormous. There are military experts who think that when the history of the war is written in perspective, this Caucasian campaign will be one of its most interesting and important chapters, provided it succeeds.

It is now possible to believe that when the Grand Duke Nicholas was relieved from command on the eastern front it was done with a view to the importance of Asia Minor as a theater of war and his special ability to perform there a task of prodigious proportions. If that is true, then Russian foresight and strategy deserve to be very highly thought of, for undoubtedly the Germans were unprepared in Asia Minor and taken off their guard.

Not Up to the Test

(From the Charlotte Observer)

The New York World puts up the case convincingly, but we fear Republican patriotism will not measure up to the test. It is true, nevertheless, that the Republican Party would have in the nomination of Wilson an opportunity "to strengthen American prestige in every capital in the world as nothing else could do."

The Personal Problem

War And The Man

(Daily Mail)

One wonders at times what will be the result of this war on the characters of the men who have gone through it.

Many prognostications have been made, and are being made daily, by people—some of whom are qualified to judge and some of whom are not—on the general changes in social and economic conditions that will occur when the war is over.

But what of the far more interesting and human study—the change in the men themselves? For no man can go through the madness and come out the same. Some are affected more than others, as is only natural: some were professional soldiers before, and to them the game, though infinitely more terrible than their previous experiences, was not exactly new. But what of all the others—the lawyers, the stock-brokers, the clerks, all of them taken suddenly from the placid, everyday, sedentary life and pitch-forked into the Great Adventure?

Will it make them **hard, will it** make them callous—above all, will they ever be able to settle down again? Back to the old, dull routine, the same old train in the morning, the same deadly office, the same train back home again. I know not—but a few days ago I witnessed a small incident which gave me to think. And in addition to that it suddenly, and in a way that I can hardly hope to express on paper, showed me the contrast—the life in England, the normal, ordinary life as against the life in France. One has read so much—one has understood so little. A description, however vivid and graphic, of things one has no conception of except by hearsay, must of necessity be an unsatisfactory affair.

* * *

It was Vane the stockbroker who supplied the incident, though as far as I know he is quite unconscious of having done so. Passing his house one evening last week I suddenly heard a hail.

"Come in and have a gargle. I've just got back on short leave."

"Good," I answered. "Mrs. Vane must be pleased." We strolled up the drive and in through the door. "You're looking very fit, old man. Flanders seems to suit you."

"My dear fellow, it does. It's the goods. I never knew what living was before. The thought of that cursed office makes me tired—and—and once"—he shrugged his shoulders—"it filled my life. Say when."

"Cheer oh!" We clinked glasses. "I thought you were taking a commission."

"I am—very shortly. The colonel has recommended me for one, and I gather the powers that be approve. But in a way I'm sorry, you know. I've got a great pal in my section—who kept a whelk stall down in Whitechapel. I assure you, my dear chap, that fellow spins a yarn better than any society raconteur I've ever met. Garnished a little, a trifle full-bodied and spicy—but still, que voulez-vous?"

He was looking reminiscently into the fire from the depths of an arm-chair and pulling luxuriously at his pipe. Suddenly he gave a short laugh.

"To show you the type of fellow he is. About a week ago we were up in the trenches—bored stiff, and yet happy in a way, you know, when Master Boche started to register—that is, to find out the exact range of our bit of Mother Earth by dropping shells there. I suppose it was a new battery or something, but they were using crumps, not shrapnel; I mean, it was a howitzer firing stuff that exploded on impact, not a field gun firing shrapnel that explodes in the air. They weren't very big, but they were very close—and they got closer. You hear a nasty droning noise, then there's the hell of an explosion—a great column of blackish yellow smoke rises, and the bits ping through the air overhead. Well, he got a bracket; by that I mean the first one was fifty yards short of the trench and the second was a hundred yards over. Then he started to come back—always in the same line; and the line passed straight through our bit of the trench.

"'Ere! what yer doing, you perishers? Sargint, go and stop 'em. Tell 'em I've been appointed purveyor of winkles to the Royal 'Ouse of the 'Un Emperor.'

"Our friend of the whelk stall was surveying the scene with intense disfavor. A great mass of smoke belched up from the ground twenty yards away and he ducked instinctively. Then we waited—fifteen seconds, about, was the interval between shots. The men were a bit white about the gills, and—well, the feeling in the pit of my tummy was what is known as wobbly. Then it came and we cowered. There was a roar like nothing on earth—the back of the trench collapsed and the whole lot of us were buried. If the shell had been five yards short it would have burst in the trench and my whelk friend would have whelked no more."

* * *

Vane replenished his drink and laughed. "We emerged plucking mud from our mouths and cursed. The Hun apparently was satisfied and stopped. The only person who wasn't satisfied was the purveyor of winkles to the Royal 'Ouse. He brooded through the day, but towards the evening he became more cheerful.

"'Look 'ere', he said to me, "'ave you ever killed a 'Un?'

"'I think I did once,' I said; 'a fat man with a nasty face.'

"'Oh, you 'ave, 'ave you? Well, what abaht killing one tonight? If they thinks I'm going to stand that sort of thing they're —— wrong. The language was the language of Whitechapel, but the sentiments were the sentiments of even the most rabid purist of speech.

"To cut a long story short, we went. We warned 'em in the trench and we scrambled over the parapet—out into the No-man's Land. And we were very lucky."

I looked at Vane as he spoke, and there was a look on his face which interested me even more than his story.

"We ran into three of 'em, creeping about half-way between the trenches. My fish friend spotted them first and chuckled horribly. Gad! man." Vane's pipe was out and he was glaring at me. "I never knew what life was till that moment. He cracked the skull of one with the butt of his rifle, and I got my bayonet into another. To think of it—alone in the blackness of the night: to feel the steel go in, to hear the guttural curse of fear—to know that, man to man, one had beaten them. Life—great Heavens—it was perfect, utter bliss."

Then came the interruption. "Dear," said a voice at the door, "the children are in bed: will you go up and say good-night?"

For a moment there was absolute silence in the room. And then Vane laughed shortly, a little harshly. "Of course, dear, I'll go at once." He rose and finished his drink. "I'm afraid I've been talking a lot of hot air, old boy."

"Not a bit," I answered: "you've interested me enormously."

He had—but the contrast had interested me still more. And what is going to be the result?

WHAT DO YOU READ?

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—There is a public stenographer in a Virginia city who has read most of the world's great classics from the Odyssey to Adam Bede, and is still going ahead at the rate of two volumes a week. His days are made up of shorthand and typewriting and business correspondence of the driest sort, but at night he is the companion of the gods and kings of Greek romance; he has fought the battles of Ulysses, and followed Dante through all the circles of hell to the throne of Beatrice; he has tilted at windmills with Don Quixote; he knows the word music of Shakespeare, the stately cadences of Milton, the stinging satire of Moliere.

This man used to read chiefly Sunday newspapers and popular magazines. Then he got hold of one of the home reading courses published by the United States Bureau of Education, and determined to investigate some of the volumes listed there. At first he read them largely because he thought he ought to do so, finding them a great deal more difficult than the mild mental pabulum to which he was accustomed; but gradually these words of great minds caught and held his attention. There could be no better proof of this than the eagerness with which he continues his studies, and the elaborate reports upon his reading which he sends regularly to the Bureau of Education. He has found a new interest in life, and one that will infinitely broaden and enrich it. For true reading is above all an extension and enrichment of life. All of us live largely in our imaginations, and the reading of great books is primarily imagining under the leadership of great personalities.

Most Americans read what comes to their hands and accept it at the valuation of its publishers. They are literally overwhelmed by a constant deluge of books and magazines, widely and cleverly advertised. They are vaguely aware of the classics as a row of dusty tomes on a top shelf in the public library which nobody ever reads.

Now the Bureau of Education believes that if these really great books got a share of the advertising, had a "fair start" with the current flood of balderdash, they would win a share of readers, and the literary taste of the American people might in this way be gradually improved.

A sound literary taste is the basis of all cultural education. Furthermore, a public with a sound literary taste will encourage authors who can satisfy it.

The home reading course was begun by the Bureau of Education about a year ago. The first lists of books offered to the public were "the world's great literary bibles," the classics of all time, such as Dante's Divine Comedy, the Iliad, Paradise Lost and Goethe's Faust. This was rather strong literary food for beginners; but they took it with a relish. There are now several thousand persons following these courses, and the Bureau has files filled with their reports of progress. The readers include all types, from farm hands to professional men of the highest standing. There are numerous mechanics and other skilled laborers. There are a great many women who give their occupations as "housekeeper." Many neighborhood clubs have been formed for the purpose of group reading, and many school teachers have formed clubs among their pupils. In the Dauphin High School, in Pennsylvania, there is a club of ten members which has regularly sent in long reports carefully prepared in pen and ink. Any high school boy who will do such work as that in addition to his school studies must be genuinely interested.

The evidence that these great classics have really caught people's interest is plain throughout their correspondence with the Bureau. Another striking thing is the clear and choice English in which these letters are written. One can hardly associate daily with the great classics without improving his own powers of expression.

This correspondence would be a rich field of study for a psychologist. It shows that each one gets something different from a great book. One woman admits that she has not grasped the inner meaning of the classics, "but my mind has been enriched by a series of wonderful mental pictures," she adds. Another woman read the Divine Comedy of Dante, and wrote a long letter cleverly ridiculing it. Having been dragged through hell by the Bureau of Education, she said that she hoped for more merciful treatment in the next lesson. She had not been at all impressed by the book, but it had stimulated her critical faculty and given her an opportunity for self-expression.

These lists of classics are not all that the bureau has to offer by any means. It has also lists of books of great practical value, lists of the world's great fiction, and lists of books for boys and for girls who wish to supplement their school work at home. These lists may be obtained by anyone, and with each one goes an application blank of membership in the Home Reading Circles. Other lists are constantly in preparation, and members will be notified when these are ready. A course in American history, prepared with the aid of a number of university professors, is to be ready in the fall.

Many of the books are well known classics which can be obtained at almost any library or through any book store. In the case of those books that are more difficult to obtain, the Bureau gives in its list the address of the publisher and the price of the book. Many libraries are co-operating with the federal bureau in supplying the books recommended. A number of states now have traveling library commissions to supply books to communities that have no libraries, and these have often made the recommended books available to persons who could not otherwise have obtained them.

In these reading courses, the bureau desires especially to teach parents how to educate themselves, to help them to educate their very young children who are not yet in school, to help boys and girls to supplement their school work with reading and to foster co-operation between the home and the school. The books in the first two courses constitute a general education in classical literature for adults or high school students. The most practical course is number three, for parents, dealing with sexology, the care of children and kindred subjects. A selection of the really worth while books upon these subjects must be of value to all parents.

Course number four is a selection of books for boys, and number five a similar list for girls. These lists gather together the really great books of the world's literature which have strong imaginative appeal for the youthful readers. Course number six is a list of thirty great works of fiction, which will interest anyone who wants to know what the consensus of critical opinion considers the best stories in the world.

His Last War Book

Vivid Pictures From Richard Harding Davis' Final Book

The sudden death of Richard Harding Davis lends a sad interest to his last war book, published by Messers. Scribner on April 29.

The book abounds (says the New York Times) in vivid sentences and paragraphs that sum up and state conditions, facts, opinions, truths with such color and incisiveness as make them sink into the reader's memory. Here, for instance, is a comprehensive account in half a dozen lines of modern warfare. It ends an account of a visit to the line of battle in Northern France:

"From a trench that was all we could see of the war, and that is all millions of fighting men see of it—wet walls of clay as narrow as a grave, an arrow pointing to a hospital, earthen steps leading to a shelter from sudden death, and overhead the rain-soaked sky and perhaps a great bird at which the enemy is shooting snow-balls."

Writing of "The Zig-Zag Front of Champagne," Mr. Davis marvels over the recuperative energy of the French which has turned a scene of devastation into one of smiling plenty. Writing a year after he had visited that region just after the German drive toward Paris and subsequent retreat, he expected, he says, "to see the wake of the great retreat still marked by ruin and desolation":

"But I had not sufficiently trusted to the indomitable spirit of the French, in their intolerance of waste, their fierce yet ordered energy. Today the fields are cultivated up to the very butts of the French batteries. For miles the furrows stretch over the fields in unbroken lines. Plows, not shells, have drawn them. Where there were vast stretches of mud, scarred with intrenchments, with the wheel tracks of guns and ammunition carts, with stale, ill-smelling straw, the carcasses of oxen and horses, and the bodies of men, is now a smiling landscape, with miles of growing grain, green vegetables, green turf."

"The lesson of it is," he concludes, "that the French people have no time to waste upon post-mortems."

Mr. Davis was in Athens in November, and he gives a highly interesting and illuminating account of the complicated and obscure condition of affairs in Greece and of the national spirit. He thinks that King Constantine deserves far more credit for patriotism and sincere enlightened desire for the good of his people than he has yet had. Mr. Davis warmly combats the general impression that Constantine has been subservient to his family interests by marriage and declares that "at no time since the present war began has he been given what we would call a "square deal.'" Comparing the King and the famous ex-Prime Minister of Greece, he says:

"Venizelos may or may not be as unselfish a patriot. But justly or not, it is difficult to dissociate what Venizelos wants for Greece with what he wants for Venizelos. The King is removed from any suspicion. He is already a King, and, except in continuing to be a good King, he can go no higher."

The author found Greece "as firmly on a war footing as France or Italy," and he found also that everywhere the sympathies of the people seemed to be with France and England, but that they were very much afraid of Germany.

Some of the word-pictures in the book are the descriptions of Salonica before the Greek Army withdrew from that city in order to give the Allies a clear field, when the streets were full of curious and picturesque scenes, "the East clashing with the West," and the uniforms of four armies and five navies contrasting with the dress of civilians of every nation:

"All day long these people of all races, with conflicting purposes, speaking, or shrieking, in a dozen different tongues, pushed, shoved, and shouldered. At night, while the bedlam of sounds grew less the picture became more wonderful. The lamps of automobiles would suddenly pierce the blackness, or the blazing doors of a cinema would show in the dark street, the vast crowd pushing, slipping, struggling for a foothold on the muddy stones. In the circle of light cast by the automobiles, out of the mass a single face would flash—a face burned by the sun of the Dardanelles or frostbitten by the snows of the Balkans. Above it might be the gold visor and scarlet band of a "Brass Hat" staff officer, the fur kepi of a Servian refugee, the steel helmet of a French soldier, the "bonnet" of a Highlander, the white cap of a navy officer, the tassel of an Evzone, a red fez, a turban of rags."

Early in the year Mr. Davis visited the defenses of Verdun, and his account of their character and distribution is of particular interest at the present time. Writing soon after the beginning of the furious German drive, which has lasted so many weeks, he thus sums up his impressions:

"From what I saw of the defenses of Verdun from a "certain place" three miles outside the city to a "certain place" fifteen miles farther south, from what the General commanding the Verdun sector told me, and from what I know of the French, I believe the Crown Prince will find this second attack upon Verdun a hundred per cent more costly than the first, and equally unsuccessful."

Boyhood Of Tagore

The saying of Rudyard Kipling that "West is West, and East is East, and never the twain shall meet," seems amply refuted in the far-reaching influence of the genius of India's greatest poet, Rabindranath Tagore. Notwithstanding the fact that two biographies of the poet have been published in this country, the public will welcome a series of articles by Tagore, entitled "My Reminiscences," which began in the January number of the Modern Review, a monthly magazine published in English at Calcutta. Tagore presents a series of pictures that endeavor to show what he has "felt," because that is of "importance to one's fellow-men." He does not wish that these memory pictures should be taken as an attempt at an autobiography; they are simply the vivid high lights of an extraordinary life, or, they are part of something that goes on after the actual events have passed, even as the poet says—that while the words of a poem may come to an end, its "ring" does not, and that is the reason why rhyme is so needful in poetry.

The early pictures are varied. There is the remembrance of the old servant, Kailash, of jingling sentences in the Bengali "Child's Primer," of his first school, the Oriental Seminary, and of the details of the simple life of the household.

"Luxury was a thing almost unknown in the days of our infancy. The standard of living was then, as a whole, much more simple than it is now. Apart from that, the children of our household were entirely free from the fuss of being too much looked after. The fact is that, while the process of looking after may be an occasional treat for the guardians, to the children it is always an unmitigated nuisance.

"Our elders were in every way at a great distance from us in their dress and food, living and doing, conversation and amusement. We caught glimpses of these, but they were beyond our reach. Elders have become cheap to modern children; they are too readily accessible and so are all objects of desire. Nothing ever came so easily to us. Many a trivial thing was for us a rarity, and we lived mostly in the hope of attaining, when we were old enough, the things which the distant future held in trust for us. The result was that what little we did get, we enjoyed to the utmost; from skin to core nothing was thrown away. The modern child of a well-to-do family nibbles at only half the things he gets; the greater part of the world is wasted on him."

An immense banyan tree in the garden often attracted his childish attention. It was beneath the shade of this spreading tree that the people of his dream world came and "lingered on in the light of modern day." Later, Tagore wrote of this banyan tree:

"With tangled roots hanging down from your branches, O ancient Banyan tree.

"You stand still day and night like an ascetic at his penances.

"Do you ever remember the child whose fancy played with your shadows?"

The poet's first outing was a visit to a villa on the banks of the Ganges, which he felt welcomed him like a friend of a former birth.

"Every day there was the ebb and flow of the tide on the Ganges; the various gait of so many different boats; the shifting of the shadows of the trees from west to east; and, over the

(Continued on Page 7)

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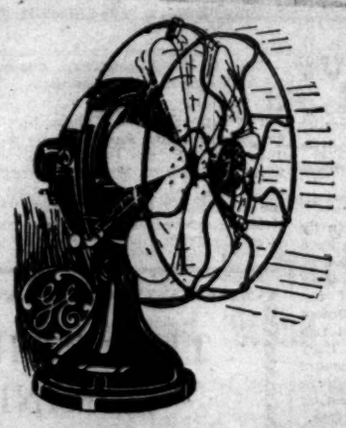

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

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OH! YOU DARLING!
ISN'T IT A DANDY?
IT'S BEAUTIFUL-BUT I CAN'T WEAR IT BECAUSE OPALS ARE UNLUCKY-
DON'T LET THAT WORRY YOU THAT ISN'T A REAL ONE!
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SHANGHAI

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Demand for Perfection Makes Matrimony Failure

By Dorothy Dix

THE main reason why marriage is so often a failure and there are so many disgruntled husbands and wives is because marriage is the only institution in the world of which we demand absolute perfection.

In everything else in life we strike a good average, and are satisfied if we get results that even approximate our aspirations. But in marriage we demand the realization of our impossible ideal. With other people we are charmed and delighted if they give us any one of the qualities we like.

But we expect our husbands and wives to be Admirable Crichtons, and if they are not we become dissatisfied and disillusioned, and fly to Reno, or else go about with the suffering expression of an early Christian martyr.

Yet nowhere else do we exhibit this lack of reason. In business we expect to have good years and bad years; we expect to charge off accounts to profit and loss; we expect to have to deal with difficult situations; we expect to have to exercise patience and forbearance, and make the best of many a trying situation.

It is only domestic life that we expect to prove one grand sweet song, a flowery pathway without a thorn among its blooms, an Eden into which no serpent ever crawls.

Of course no one ever finds any such Elysium as this, and because we do not we cry out that marriage is a failure. It does not occur to us to balance our accounts as we would in business, and to say that if a man must toil hard to support a family and a woman to make it comfortable, there is no other labor so richly repaid; that if sometimes home ties chafe, they are also the ties that are tenderest and sweetest in the world; that if we often fret under the tyranny of those who love us there is no loneliness and desolation of soul like knowing that no human being cares when we come or go, or what we do.

Measured by every standard of business, matrimony is a glorious success. It is only a failure because we demand perfection of it, and want the sweet without the bitter, the love without the responsibility, the home without the trouble of the upkeep.

Precisely the same thing may be said of our disenchantment about our husbands and wives. When a man goes into business partnership with another man, he is perfectly satisfied if his partner is a good salesman, or office man, or financier, or factory manager, or furnishes the money.

He doesn't expect his partner to carry a side line of extraneous accomplishments, to dance like Vernon Castle, or to have the social aplomb of John Drew in a drawing-room. Neither does he deny his partner the right to have temperament and nerves, and political opinions, and his own taste in dress.

But when a man marries he considers himself ill used if his wife isn't a compendium of every charm and virtue.

He doesn't say to himself, "I married Mary because she was sweet, and amiable, and domestic. She is still all of that, and she worships me into the bargain. My home is perfectly kept. I sit down to a dinner fit for an epicure. Owing to her thrift and management I am saving money, and she'd as soon think of criticising the Almighty as finding fault with anything that I do.

"On the other hand, my dear, good Mary bores me stiff. She never reads anything. She doesn't understand half I say to her nor any of the things in which I am really interested. But I have got nothing else perfect in the world. Why should I expect a perfect wife? So I will just enjoy my model home and my Mary's devotion, and let it go at that."

Or the man who is married to an intellectual woman, who gives him a perfect companionship, and understanding and sympathy, but whose home is always in an untidy mess, and whose food is badly cooked, might well fare forth to a family hotel where experts would look after his physical comfort, and give himself up wholeheartedly to the enjoyment of his wife's society.

Women are equally guilty of making the mistake of trying to find the perfect husband, a man who combines all desirable qualities in his one person, and of mourning because they haven't found him. You never meet a woman sensible enough to say, "My husband hasn't got a thought in the world except business; but look at these diamonds and my new limousine," or, "It is true that I have to wear cheap clothes and do my own cooking, but I am perfectly happy because my husband has the soul of a poet and still makes love to me."

Oh, no; the woman with the Wall Street husband considers herself a martyr because her husband isn't all soul, and the poet's wife bemoans because her lover isn't likewise a money-making machine.

And there you are. And marriage is a failure and divorce is common, because we are fools enough to expect perfect husbands and wives and lovers in an imperfect world.

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Boyhood Of Tagore

(Continued from Page 6)

fringe of the shade-patches of the woods on the opposite bank, the gush of golden life-blood through the pierced breast of the evening sky. Some days would be cloudy from early morning; the opposite woods black; black shadows moving over the river. Then with a rush would come the vociferous rain, blotting out the horizon; the dim line of the other bank taking its leave in tears; the river swelling with suppressed heavings; and the moist wind making free with the foliage of the trees overhead."

When Tagore was at school he commenced to write poetry in his "blue manuscript book." His teacher Satkari sent for the lad one day and asked, "So you write poetry, do you?" Upon receiving an affirmative answer, he commissioned Tagore to write a poem on some high moral precept. Tagore writes in the reminiscences:

"When I finished and handed him the verses next day, he took me to the highest class and made me stand before the boys. "Recite," he commanded. And I recited loudly. The only praiseworthy thing about this moral poem was that it soon got lost. Its moral effect upon the class was far from encouraging—the sentiment it aroused being not one of regard for the author."

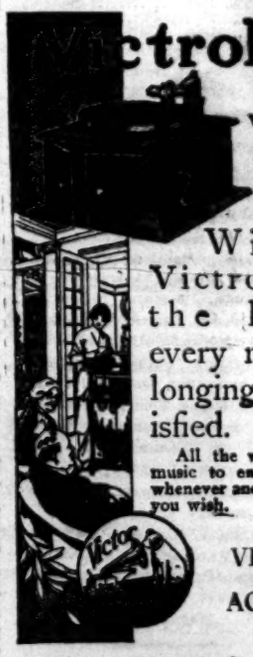
His first critic was a minstrel, Srikantha Babu, an old man "like a perfectly ripe Alphonso mango—not a trace of acid or coarse fiber in his composition."

"He was of the old school of Persian culture and knew not a word of English. His inseparable companions were a hubble-bubble at his left, and a sitar on his lap, and from his throat flowed song unceasing. . . . On one occasion I had composed a hymn, and had not failed to make due allusion to the trials and tribulations of this world. Srikantha Babu was convinced that my father would be overjoyed at such a perfect gem of a devotional poem. With unbounded enthusiasm he volunteered to personally acquaint him with it. By a piece of good fortune I was not there at the time, but heard afterwards that my father was hugely amused that the sorrows of the world should have so early moved his youngest son to the point of versification."

The "Reminiscences," so far as they have been published, give a succession of pictures of the life of the poet up to the age of twelve or thirteen. At that period of his life Tagore was pupil at the Bengal Academy, a Eurasian school, that he describes as a petty institution with an insufficient income. Throughout these sketches of his childhood days, one is continually impressed with the wisdom of the fine simplicity of his upbringing. The world yielded its delights to him slowly, and largely because of the discipline of his unpampered youth, he has brought over into manhood the spontaneity and fresh delight of the Eternal Springtime whose praises he has often sung.

"Come and rejoice, for April is awake.
Fling yourselves into the flood of being,
bursting the bondage of the past.
April is awake.
Life's shoreless sea is heaving in the sun before you.
All the losses are lost and death is drowned in its waves.
Plunge into the deep without fear with the gladness of April in your blood."

Victrola



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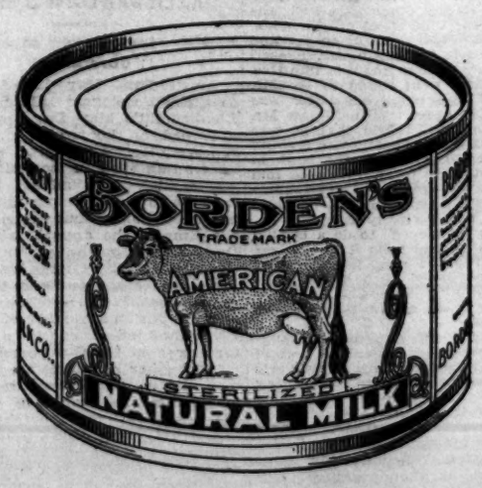

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 15, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.10
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1932
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-10—Tls.	7.05
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex....$	9.76
Peking Bar	360
Native Interest	.04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	30 1/16 d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.16
Ex., N. Y. on London....T.T.	476 7/16
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T	2-10
London	Demand	2-10 1/16
India	T.T.	210 1/2
Paris	T.T.	396 1/2
Paris	Demand	397
New York	T.T.	67 1/8
New York	Demand	67 1/4
Hongkong	T.T.	72 1/2
Japan	T.T.	75
Batavia	T.T.	161 1/2

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-11 1/8
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-11 1/4
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-11 3/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-11 5/16
Paris	4 m-s.	413 1/2
New York	4 m-s.	70 1/8

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JUNE

1—Hk. Tls.		0.02
Hk. Tls. 1—	Francs	4.68
" " 1—	Marks †	3.84
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.		1.47
Hk. Tls. 1—	Yen	1.36
" " 1—	Rupees	2.47
" " 1—	Roubles	2.45
" " 1—	Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/8
On Newchwang, Demand, 80 7/8
On Hankow, Demand, 103 5/8
On Chungking, Demand, 116 1/8
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/4
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/2
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/8
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

May 12, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, June 15, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Bukits Tls. 5.50
Chengs Tls. 3.75
Karans Tls. 16.00
Sunger Duri Tls. 13.25
Tebongs Tls. 27.25
S'hai Cotton Tls. 91.50

Direct Business Reported

Lane Crawfords $98.00
Java Consolidated Tls. 20.75
Samagagas Tls. 1.22 1/2
Tebongs Tls. 27.25

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, June 15, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Dominions Tls. 14.25 July
Senawangs Tls. 19.25 July
S'hai Cottons Tls. 94.00 Sept.
Chengs Tls. 3.70 cash
Samagagas Tls. 1.22 1/2 cash
Taipings Tls. 2.90 cash
Consolidated Tls. 3.75 cash

Direct

Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.25 cash
N. E. & S. B. Works Tls. 9.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 11.50 cash

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Chinese Cotton Market

Messrs. Spunt and Rosenfeld write as follows in their weekly cotton market report.

Chinese Cotton.—Throughout the past week the market displayed a steady tendency and owing to the improvement in the political situation, more confidence is being shown by buyers. Quite a good enquiry has sprung up locally and prices have again advanced from Tls. 1 to 1¼ per picul at which figures some 30,000 piculs have changed hands. Local stocks are in the neighborhood of some 75,000 piculs, 60% of which are composed of very inferior grades.

Northern markets are reported to be very firm, Japanese buyers being quite prominent and it is estimated that 60,000 piculs have been purchased within a week at ruling rates which goes to show that things are taking a healthier tone. The exchange problem still remains a great factor in yarn circles, and while it may influence fluctuations in price of yarn, we do not think it can have much effect on the cotton situation as owing to scarcity of freight from India (not taking into consideration the purchases previously booked from India) new purchases cannot arrive here before September-October, by which time the new China crop will be on the market.

Under the circumstances therefore, the outlook is for higher prices the nearer we get to the close of the season. Tone of the market, steady to firm.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F.G.F. Brown.	11.60
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal	6.25
Price of Mid-Americans	8.39
Price of Mid-Americans last reported	8.42
Tone of market, st ady.	
New York Market:—	
Price of Mid-American. July	12.70
Price of Mid-American. Oct.	12.84
Tone of market, steady.	
Indian Market:—	
Broach, July-August shipment.	49 1/2
Hinganghat, July-August shipment.	47 1/2
Yoetmal, July-August shipment	45
St. F. Bengal, July-August shipment	40
Akola and Nagpud, July-August shipment	45 1/2
Tone of market, steady.	

BUY TSINGTAU BREWERY

German Competition In China Is Eliminated

The Dai Nippon Brewery Company has purchased the plant of the Tsingtau Brewery Company, says the Japan Advertiser. By this transaction the former company has eliminated the strong competition of the Germans in the Chinese market. The capacity of the Tsingtau Brewery Company is between 30,000 and 40,000 koku a year, and hitherto has offered strong competition with Japanese beer in North China and Chosen.

It is reported that since the outbreak of war, the increase in the demand for export of Japanese beer is remarkable. This year, the Dai Nippon Brewery Company alone has already exported about 80,000 cases to China, over 30,000 cases to Chosen, 20,000 cases to Rangoon, over 25,000 cases to Calcutta, 60,000 cases to Bombay, 20,000 cases to Singapore and 20,000 cases to Java, or over 150,000 cases in all in the five months. The figures this year treble those in the same period last year, and are over eight times larger than the amount in the same period the year before last. It is also remarkable to note that quite recently the Dai Nippon Brewery Company has received an order from Egypt for 10,000 cases.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10½ Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31½ Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31st, 19.5, when the total Assets stood at more than

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FRAZAR & Co.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, June 9.—Messrs. Moxon & Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

This week we have to report a smaller volume of business, but prices on the whole may be said to be well maintained, and it may reasonably expected that after the June Settlement (which is the last of the settlements for which shares have been done at "boom" prices) has been successfully negotiated, the market is likely to strengthen.

The death of Yuan Shih-k'ai has resulted in a reaction in trading circles, and as a result Shanghai has responded with a much better feeling. Industrial shares in particular coming in for a good deal of attention.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have been done at $750 at which they close with buyers.

Marine Insurances.—Unions could be placed at $910 and Cantons at $400 whilst North Chinas at Tls. 175 and Yangtszes at $280 continue unaltered from last week.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been dealt into a small extent at $156, and Hongkong Fires have been a quiet market at $370.

Shipping.—Douglases have been dealt in at $130 at which they close with probable buyers. Preferred Indos are in demand at $45 and Deferred after business at $117¼ are offering at slightly under this rate. Star Ferries are quoted $36 ex dividend and Steamboats have been the medium of a fair business at $22 and $22½. Watercraft are wanted at $14 with no sellers.

Refineries—China Sugars have come into strong demand, the rate having risen from $107 to $114 done for June with $115½ offering for July. Luzons have been transacted at $28.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats are firmer with buyers in Shanghai at Tls. 27. Raubs are offering at $2.90. Urals have come to business at 32s. 6d. Tronohs are wanted in London at 42s. 6d. but as sales to London entail the investment of the proceeds in Exchequer Bonds, which cannot be sold until after the War, no business has to be reported. Shells have changed hands at 96s. 0d.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have been dealt in at various rates between $80 and $82½ during the week, the closing rate being $81 sellers. Hongkong Docks last week closed at $119 done for cash, but have since been dealt in at $118, closing with buyers at $119½. Shanghai Docks have risen to a buying rate of Tls. 75.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates continue to offer at $98. Hongkong Lands are wanted at $101. Hongkong Hotels are offering at $112½, Humphreys Estates at $7, West Points at $86, and Kowloon Lands at $38.

Cotton Mills—Ewos are wanted in Shanghai at Tls. 130, probably slightly higher rates would be paid. Shanghai Cottons have advanced to a buying rate of Tls. 87 with nothing offering. Kung Yiks are wanted at Tls. 12. Yangtszepoos are a quiet market at Tls. 5.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics have been dealt in at $45. Hongkong Trams are in strong demand at $6.30 and Chinas Lights at $4½.

The Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending June 3, 1916 is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 22 weeks.
This year	$12,720	$297,579
Last year	10,903	232,124
Increase	1,817	65,455

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are offering at $8¾, probably lower rates would be accepted. China Providents at $9 and Dairy Farms at $34½ have been the medium of a small business. Watsons are offering at the reduced rate of $7½. Peak Trams (old) are wanted at $9½ and Hongkong Ropes at $32¾. Cements have been done at various rates between $9.15 and $9.35 during the week, and at the close are quoted $9.40 buyers.

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 2/0 13/16 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 71¼.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

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J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, May 31.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber auction today:—

	Singapore per picul
Sheet:	$
Smoked Fine Ribbed..	@ 134/130
Smoked Good Ribbed..	„ 129/126
Smoked Fine Plain...	„ 131/125
Smoked Good Plain...	„ —
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	„ 127/123
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	„ —
Unsmoked Fine Plain.	„ 131/124
Unsmoked Good Plain.	„ 120/117
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin.....	„ 139/135
Good Pale Thin.....	„ 134/131
Good Pale Blanket....	„ 133/128
Good Brown Blanket..	„ 125/124
Fine Brown	„ 132/127
Good Brown	„ 126/120
Good Dark	„ 119/ 98
Barky	„ 114/ 76
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed....	„ 90/ 80
Loose	„ 80
Sheet: Cupwashing	„ 119/113

London quotations:	s. d.
Fine Pale Crepe	2 6¾
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet.	2 6¼
Catalogued for Sale.....Pcls.	6,900
Sold..... „	4,950

Following the reports of a continual decline from consuming markets, a general decrease in values is to be recorded at our auction today. The demand for standard grades was good throughout the day. Fine ribbed smoked Sheet and fine pale Crepe found ready buyers at prices up to $134 for the former and $139 for the latter grade. The average prices of the day are $132 and $136 respectively. Medium Crepes sold well whereas lower grades were neglected. Native Sheet were well in demand and realised prics as above.

	s. d.
Banks' buying rate on London .....3 m/s.	2 4⅝
Banks' buying rate on London .....demand	2 4⅝
Banks' buying rate on New York .....demand	56½

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, June 14.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.

Spot, 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 6d. paid.

July to December, 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 7d. paid.

Tendency of Market, weak with little demand.

Last Quotation, London, June 13:

Spot, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 6¼d. paid.

July to December, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 7⅝ d. paid.

Tendency of market, easier after steady.

May Rubber Outputs

The output of dry rubber for the month of May from the Permata Rubber Estate Ltd. was 5,000 lbs.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended June 14, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts	$29,758.49	$25,570.72
Loss by currency depreciation..	7,936.54	6,821.44
Effective Receipts	$21,816.95	$18,749.23
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	22.47	28.58
Car miles run	72,048	64,198
Passengers carried....	1,378,741	1,135,466

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, June 14.—Tender for Indian Council Bills were as follows:

Tenders for Bills:	s. d.
Highest price	1 4 3/32
Tenders at	1 4 1/16
Receive	31%
Tenders for Transfers:	
Highest price	1 4 3/32
Tenders at	1 4 3/32
Receive	31%
Total amount sold during the week .....Rs.	30.00.000
Deferred Transfers 1s. 4 1/16d.	31%.

BRISK TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

Trade between Australia and Japan is constantly increasing as demonstrated by the fact that every steamer leaving Yokohama is carrying more merchandise than ever before. The principal articles now exported from Japan into Australia are silk and cotton goods, lacquer and bamboo wares, baskets, copper, matches and toys, besides goods of many other kinds. Since the war began a large quantity of Japanese beer has been making its way into the Commonwealth, replacing the German product. The N. Y. K. steamer Tango Maru, in command of Captain S. Takano, which left Yokohama on her trip bound for Melbourne and Sydney at noon Monday, carried a full complement of general Japanese goods.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.....	$745.
Chartered.....	£53
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	2 B.
Cathay, pref.....	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$460
North China.....	175 S.
Union of Canton.....	$945
Yangtsze.....	$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$156.
Hongkong Fire.....	$375.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.....	
Indo-China Def.....	Tls. 128
"Shell".....	97s.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 14½ B.
Shanghai Tug.....	11s. 50
Kochien.....	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 11 B.
Oriental Cons.....	33s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 2 S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	$119 B.
Shanghai Dock.....	Tls. 75½ B.
New Eng. Works.....	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 82 B.
Hongkong Wharf.....	$81.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land...	Tls. 94 B.
China Land.....	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 91.
Weihaiwei Land.....	Tls. 3
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)..	11s. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 136 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105 B.
International.....	Tls. 65 B.
International Pref.....	Tls. 78
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 62½ B.
Oriental.....	Tls. 32½ B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 91½ Sa.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 14¾ B.
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.....	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry...	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill.....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	$113 B.
Green Island.....	$9.50.
Langkats.....	Tls. 28½ S.
Major Bros.....	Tls.
Shanghai Sumatra.....	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holts.....	$16 B.
Llewellyn.....	$80
Lane, Crawford.....	$98 Sa.
Moutrie.....	$35
Watson.....	$7.60.
Weeks.....	$16¾ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 13½ B.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1.70 B.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 11½ B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 5⅝ B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 37½.
Batu Anam 1913.....	Tls. 1.85 S.
Bukit Toh Alang.....	Tls. 5½ Sa.
Bute.....	Tls. 1⅝ B.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2.15 x d.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 14.
Cheng.....	Tls. 3.60 Sa.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3.70 B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 13¾ B.
Gula Kalumpong.....	Tls. 9¼ B.
Java Consolidated.....	Tls. 20¾ Sa.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 7½ B.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1 B.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 30 B.
Karan.....	Tls. 16 Sa.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 11.60 B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 20½.
Padang.....	Tls. 17 B.
Pengkalan Durian.....	Tls. 11¾ B.
Permata.....	Tls. 6 S.
Repah.....	Tls. 1.4.
Samagaga.....	Tls. 1.22½ Sa
Seekee.....	Tls. 8 B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.85 B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 18½ B.
Shanghai Klebang.....	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 7¼ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.....	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang.....	Tls. 1.90 B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 13¼ Sa.
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 6.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1.15.
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 1.20.
Taiping.....	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 9½ B.
Tebong.....	Tls. 27¼ Sa.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 6½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber....	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 14½ S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb....	42 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 81 B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 22 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury.....	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 90 S.
S'hai Waterworks.....	Tls. 270 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for June 14 was 106 tons."

-:- In the Courts -:-

Belyea's Trial Opens

Sir Havilland de Sausmarez and a jury, in the British Supreme Court, yesterday, commenced the trial of A. U. Belyea on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of a ricsha coolie whom he is alleged to have assaulted. The evidence was not completed and the case was carried over.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, with Mr. K. E. Newman, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. F. Ellis for the defendant. The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. M. E. H. Wells, W. A. Ogden, T. H. R. Shaw, G. J. Turnbull and F. P. Yearley.

A ricsha coolie employed by defendant's company gave evidence as to how the quarrel between accused and deceased started. Accused afterwards took deceased by the head with his left hand, punched him three times with his closed right fist, and kicked him once.

Another ricsha coolie, a Chinese Constable, Sgt. Hamilton, Det. Sub-Insp. Reeves and Dr. C. N. Davies also gave evidence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis, Dr. Davies said that it took a very violent blow to rupture the spleen. Rupture of the spleen was more often caused by crushing than by a blow. The heart and lungs were extraordinarily small. There were no signs of inadequate functioning.

Accountants' Libel Claim

Sitting as Consul for Denmark (in the absence on leave of that country's regular representative), Mr. Jorgen Eitzen, Consul for Norway, yesterday concluded the hearing of the case in which the firm of Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, accountants, charge libel by J. E. Melchior. Judgment was reserved and today the court will investigate another case of a similar nature.

With the Consul were Mr. Andersen and Capt. Bahnson. Mr. D. McNeill appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. J. W. Rice for defendant.

Mr. McNeill said that, on the face of the documents which the court had before them, a firm of auditors, described as trusted auditors, were stated to have been corrupted into making an intentionally false and misleading report. Some question had been raised in the statement filed by Mr. Rice which threw some doubt on the meaning of the word "corrupted," but he was prepared to leave that matter for the decision of the court, well knowing that they were quite as well qualified as himself or Mr. Rice to come to a conclusion as to what was meant.

Nothing was plainer, however, than that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews had been accused of being corrupted into giving a report which they knew to be false. In the first place the plaintiffs say that the report was not false or misleading, they were not corrupted or bribed into making it and, thirdly, they say that the report was in fact a true statement and was not calculated to mislead any person at all.

The defendant now, with regard to the word 'corruption," had endeavored to whittle down the meaning to "being talked over" into making a misleading report. The second statement was that the report was calculated to mislead and did in fact mislead.

If the court wanted a proof that the report was a true one, they had only to remember what had happened during the past few weeks. The Bank of China was and is still able to honor its notes, which other banks were not able to do.

Mr. J. E. Bingham, of the plaintiff firm, said he was an incorporated accountant. He had read the document complained of, his partner sending it to him in Japan. He, with his staff, had investigated the affairs of the Bank of China and the report was a true one. Witness in making the report had no intention of misleading anyone, nor had he been corrupted to give a false report.

Mr. Passeri told witness that there was a campaign in the vernacular press to damage the credit of the Bank of China in Shanghai. On March 4, witness was asked to make a report on the affairs of the bank in Shanghai, Mr. Sung, the manager, stating that he hoped to stop the damage done by the campaign.

Witness was given a free hand and worked at it for about ten days. Had the bank not been in a sound condition witness would have said so. The fee, Tls. 850, was the same as in the case of any other firm and was based on the time spent on the work.

After the report was made out and before he left for Japan, Mr. Passeri came to see witness and told him that Mr. Melchior went round to see Mr. Sung and as a result the latter was considerably upset. Witness saw Mr. Sung who complained that he was afraid that the defendant was making an effort to criticize the bank in some shape or form. Witness told him there was nothing to be frightened of as the report on the branch's condition was perfectly correct.

"I was employed to do a certain piece of work and I did it to the best of my ability. It is an honest report and it was issued as I would issue it for any other firm who employed me. Most of my clients were amused at the libel.

"The libel itself, as regards Shanghai, did me no damage, but I don't know to what other parts of the world the libel has been sent to. They may not know me in other places and might take it seriously."

In answer to Mr. Rice, witness said he did not ask to see the Articles of Association. They were in Chinese. It was not their practice to ask for them. It was a Chinese company under Chinese statute. Witness was of opinion that the branch of the bank was a separate entity.

Mr. Passeri's letter and witness' report, read as a whole, could mislead no-one. When instructing witness to make his investigation, Mr. Passeri made no suggestion as to how he should conduct his inquiry; he would never accept suggestions from anyone as to how he should conduct his business. Witness, going through his report, said that Mr. Sung was an excellent bank manager and the organization of the bank thoroughly sound.

With regard to the statement that, on the Government account, the bank was $680,000 in hand, witness considered it a perfectly proper statement to make; it was, in fact, the position in Shanghai.

Witness had made no audit on the bank before. Witness was asked to make his report as of March 4. He could not say whether remittances were received from Peking between February 29 and March 4.

In answer to Mr. McNeill, witness said there was always a distinction in his mind between the affairs of the Shanghai branch and the bank as a whole.

The defendant, an accountant and auditor, having eleven years' experience, said at one time he was in the employ of the plaintiff firm for five years. He saw the report on the bank in the newspapers and seeing something wrong he wrote a letter. Before he published it he went to Mr. Sung to obtain information and, in consequence of what he was told, he had to make alterations.

Witness redrafted the letter, showed it to Mr. Sung and cut out portions to which the latter objected. When he went to the bank he was set upon by Mr. Passeri, who dragged him into a private room and commenced to abuse witness for wanting to write the letter.

After he had seen Mr. Sung, witness went round to papers "but found that they had all been warned by Mr. Passeri." Witness mentioned all this as showing the strenuous opposition put up when he wanted to publish the letter.

Witness endeavored, as a last attempt, to get the Bank of China to publish the statement that the report by the plaintiffs referred only to the Shanghai branch. It was not done and he accordingly published the circular complained of.

Witness read his circular and pointed out his contention that the plaintiff's report did not make it clear that it was only the affairs of the Shanghai branch that had been under investigation. The report therefore was of no value; it was only of value in that it was misleading.

Witness claimed that, while there might have been $600,000 to the credit of the Government in Shanghai, it might owe the bank in Peking $10,000,000 without the auditors of the Shanghai branch knowing it. He claimed that it was misleading to say that the financial position of the branch was good, a branch has no financial position.

Mr. Sung Han-chang, manager of the Shanghai office of the Bank of China, said the report published by the plaintiffs was an exception to the rule. The audit by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews was made at his request. The defendant called on witness in a very polite way and showed him the published report.

As the defendant wanted to know so much, witness referred him to Mr. Bingham, but the defendant would not go. The defendant showed him a draft of the letter he proposed to publish, but witness pointed out that some of it was incorrect.

Mr. Melchior was always presuming this and that, until witness told him to keep to the balance sheet. The defendant called again and showed witness a new draft of his letter, which was also altered.

In answer to Mr. McNeill, witness said the report of the plaintiffs was perfectly satisfactory. He did not think the publication of the report and Mr. Passeri's letter were misleading.

Mr. G. Passeri, financial adviser to the Chinese Government, holding a diploma as an accountant and auditor, said the plaintiff's report was to his knowledge the only report issued upon the bank's affairs. There were 140 branches to the bank and the delay in issuing a report for 1915 was on account of the time taken to get the different balance sheets together.

He did not regard the defendant's criticism seriously. It was an honor to it to call it a criticism, a criticism was founded on fact. The publication of the report and witness' letter was not misleading. It never entered his mind that the report and his letter would be considered as dealing with the bank as a whole.

DR. LIEBKNECHT'S APPEAL

Fierce Indictment of German Government

Amsterdam, May 12.—According to the Cologne Gazette Dr. Liebknecht's May Day appeal was not read to the reichstag, and the reporter, Herr von Payer, said that its reading even in committee was confidential. He added, however, that "in so far as its contents can be made public without detriment to the Empire the appeal takes May Day as an opportunity for placing the responsibility for the war and its damaging consequences, in the main, not on the shoulders of our foreign enemies but on a number of German classes and industries and on the 'lust for power' of the Government.

"It further summons the working men and working women no longer to tolerate the horrors of war and the crime of human butchery, and says that only the people can terminate the war and that it should no longer forge its own chains. All over Germany and in enemy countries workmen should raise the banner of class war, and men and women are urged anew to make a May Day protest against Imperialistic butchery.

"To all humanity across the frontiers and battlefields a brotherly hand is extended and the people are summoned to war against our enemies; that is, not against our war enemies but against the Junkers, capitalists and their executive committee, the German Government."

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Ilollo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Bruxelles: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
Londog County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Barnches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) c-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided
Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed...Yen		48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... „		30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „		30,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dairy	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 16, 1916.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road, 9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Golds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Golds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3393-4492.

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorised Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ... 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Chee, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yushu Chen, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Taingtau, Kaifung Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital..Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital....Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H. $3,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,880
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9.30 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender Alexandra, conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

14.—Depression still stationary, on the N. of the China Sea. Low pressures in China; relative maximum in Japan. Variable breezes along our coasts.—The heat, at Shanghai gives birth to a new thunderstorm, between 6 and 9 p.m. Heavy showers.

15.—Cooler weather, at Shanghai. Northerly breezes with squalls. Intermittent showers.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, June 15, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	750.04	750.22
„ „ inches.....	29.53	29.54
Variation mm. for 24 h ..	†0.92	†0.03
Variation mm. for 12 h ..	†1.35	-0.72
Wind { Direction	SE	SE
Wind { Kilom per hour ..	14	17
Wind { Miles	8.7	10.6
Temperature { Cen	23°2	30·0
Temperature { Fahr	73.8	86·0
Humidity: co	98	73
Nebulosity: 5-10	7	3
Rainfall mm	–	–
Rainfall inches	–	–

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on June 13, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	16-20
Pomfret	„	16-20
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	20-25
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-16
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	none
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	20-25
Apricots	„	10-14
Bananas	„	6-8
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	20-25
Mangoes	each	20-25
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	16-20
Peaches	„	8-10
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	8-10
Plums	per lb.	8-10
Pumeloes	each	none
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	„	30
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2--3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	none
Beetroot	per bunch	1- 2
Cabbages	each	3- 4
Celery	per bunch	2- 3
Carrots	„	3- 4
Cauliflower	each	5- 8
Egg Plant	per lb.	none
French Beans	per lb.	5- 6
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2- 3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	5-6
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.50-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	3- 4
Radishes	per bunch	1- 2
Spinach	per lb.	2- 3
Tomatoes	„	12-15
Turnips	per bunch	2- 3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.30
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Barn	„	$1.80
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for June 16th, 17th and 18th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
"BROTHERLY LOVE"
A powerful play in three parts showing how the unselfishness of a brother won him happiness and a beautiful girl's hand.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
Depicting latest events of interest.

"THE BELGIAN SHEEP DOG"
An interesting and instructive series

"THAT GOOSE"
Comic play by M. Octave Tradels

"SYMPATHETIC LADY INCLINED"
A film full of humor from beginning to end.

"THE POLICE DOG"
An Animated Comic Cartoon.

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Visit the
Open-Air Cinema Theatre
and see a high-class picture programme under ideal conditions.
Every Evening 9.15 p.m.
Best Selected Films;
Latest War Gazettes.
For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 802

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 16th, 17th and 18th June

"MYSTERY OF BANK VAULT"
A powerful Plot, well acted, beautifully staged Combined with magnificent photography
3 LONG REELS—3,000 FEET

"CHARLIE THE TRAMP"
Charlie Chaplin, the highest paid artist in the world, receiving about $1,000,000 salary a year, shows at his best in this picture. You will not fail to laugh 60 times a minute.

"NIAGARA FALLS"
A very picturesque panorama of this famous river.

Brass Circle Seats 30 Cents.
Matinee Sunday Afternoon

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 16th, 17th, 18th & 19th June, 1916

"BLOONER'S DREAM"
Comic

"THE STOLEN TREASURE"
1st Part

"THE TOLEN TREASURE"
2nd Part

"THE STOLEN TREASURE"
3rd Part

INTERVAL

"THE STOLEN TREASURE"
4th Part

"THE STOLEN TREASURE"
5th Part

"FOR BETTER BUT WORSE"
Keystone Comedy

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 16th, 17th, 18th & 19th June 1916

"OUR BABY"
Comic

"THE GOLDEN SKULL"
Drama in Four Parts

"THE FATAL NOTE"
L-Ko Comedy

"BRIDGET'S SUDDEN WEALTH" Comic

"MABEL AND FATTY'S WASH DAY"
Keystone Comedy

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 16	9 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 26	..	New York via Panama	St. Bede	Br.	Dodwell
.. 27	..	Tacoma	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 28	..	San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July 2	10.30*	Seattle, Wash.	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 2	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 4	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 14	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 16	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 24	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 16	3.00	Nagasaki etc.	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 16	9 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 17	11.30*	Moji, Kobe etc.	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 17	11.30*	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 17	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 20	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 26	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 4	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 4	P.M.	Moji, Kobe etc.	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 21	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 16	..	London	City of Vienna	Br.	S. Tomes
.. 18	11.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Eurybates	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	3.00	Marseilles via Suez	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	9.30*	Marseilles via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
July 1	..	London, Marseilles via Cape	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
.. 5	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 16	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 16	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 16	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 16	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 16	P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
.. 17	11.00*	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 18	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 18	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
.. 22	..	Takao, Formosa	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 23	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 16	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 16	10.30*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 16	9.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Ono maru No. 12	Jap.	S. . R.
.. 17	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 17	11.00*	Newchwang	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	11.00*	Newchwang	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	11.00*	Newchwang	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	..	Tientsin, Dalny	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 20	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	2.00	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 23	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	D.L.	Newchwang	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 17	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 18	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
June 15	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
June 15	Chefoo	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
June 15	Chefoo	Kingsing	1983	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
June 15	Mengkong	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
June 15	Japan	Sado maru	3626	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
June 15	Hankow	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
June 15	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
June 15	Dalny	Ono maru	434	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
June 15	Port Arthur	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	
June 15	Swatow	Yusang	1122	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
June 15	Mengkong	Kioto	4020			
June 15	Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
June 15	Hankow	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
June 15		Nipp on				
June 15	Hankow	Chargon	1280	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 15	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.
.. 15	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchang	1258	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 15	Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 15	Hankow etc.	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 15	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	1356	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	Inland Water	Chihli	1431	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	Chinwangtao	Neisei maru	1529	Jap.	K. M. A.
.. 15	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	S.M.S.N. Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 15	Tsingtao	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 16	Hankow etc.	Luenho	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
P & O B I	June 6	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	293	Fewel
Y T P D	June 3	Cruise	Palos	Am g-b.				Cake

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Suinida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, June 16 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund., Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, June 17 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. Hamblin, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on 22nd inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on 18th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. Passengers booked to all points in merica, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the oms jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American ding Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOAHMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia is due at Woosung today at noon. She will be despatched for Vancouver, B. C., via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C., on the same day, and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. and 9 p.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Barber Line s.s. St. Bede from New York left Vladivostock on the 11th instant, and is due to arrive here tomorrow.

The American and Hawaiian s.s. Georgian from San Francisco arrived at Yokohama on the 13th instant, and is due to arrive here on the 21st instant.

The C.M. s.s. China is due here at daylight today. The tender Victoria conveying passengers and mails will arrive at the Customs jetty at 9.30 a.m. The steamer will be despatched for Hongkong the same day, and the tender Victoria will be despatched at 5 p.m. from the Customs jetty.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2709	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
June 14	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8668	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMKW
June 1	Amoy	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 14	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
June 14	Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
June 14	Hongkong	Empire	2843	Br.	E. & A.	SHW
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
June 11	Japan	Fumi maru	1569	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	USB
May 30	Foochow	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 3	Swatow	Ichang	1227	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
June 14	Japan	Itsukushima maru	2809	Jap.	A. T. Co.	10 p
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4881	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 26	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
May 26	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 11	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 13	Hankow	Kaiping	378	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
June 13	Hankow	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 14	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
June 14	Hankow	Luenho	1735	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1882	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1882	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
June 2	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
June 7	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	HYPW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
June 13	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 14	Vladivostock	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R. V. Fleet	9 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	S. N. Co	KNDW
June 10	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	8 p
June 13	Kobe	Sarmiento	2831	Arg.	Tr. ship	I C
June 10	Hankow	Tungwo	961	Br.	J. M. & Co.	HW
June 13	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dalny:—Mr. C. Leach, Mr. H. E. Heacock, Miss Block, Mr., A. M. Sawal.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru from Seattle:—Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Miss J. L. Greig, Miss S. Seki, Mr. S. Shimoda, Mr. K. Okura, Mr. E. Kawakita, Mr. M. Furuya, Mr. G. J. Robinson, Mr. H. M. Greig, Mr. S. Suda, Mr. T. Yoshida, Mr. M. Toki, Mr. Y. Noguchi, Mr. M. Hayashi, Mr. B. Inouye, Mr. K. Awoye, Mr. H. Yoneda, Mr. Y. Takeda, Mrs. H. Nakatsubo, Mr. W. Shimizu, Mr. T. Ito, Mr. and Mrs. Sasaki, Mr. M. Noguchi.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin:—Mr. J. R. Nicholson, Mr. L. C. Wilson, Mr. Bien, Private E. Fau, Mrs. Kigywosgewski, Mrs. Sheffield, Mrs. Stelle and 3 children, and Mr. Steel.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kingsing from Tientsin:—Mr. H. K. Godwin, Mr. Y. K. Drake, Mr. R. I. Hartigan, and Mr. D. McHaffie.

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow:—Messrs. Longhurst, Campbell, Giles, Brown, and Mrs. and Master Giles.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mrs. E. C. Sotenstein, Mr. E. Schroder, Mr. W. Fitus, Mr. C. Suistu, Mr. and Mrs. G. Richards.

Per Geddes and Co's s.s. Changon from Hankow:—Mrs Fuller.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho for Hankow:—Mr. D. H. Read, and Mr. I. C. Fenhagan.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited
Trans-Pacific Lines
To
Canada, U. S. & Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Asia	June 16
Monteagle	July 4
Empress of Russia	14
Empress of Japan....	July 28
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11
Monteagle	Sept. 2
Empress of Russia ..	Sept. 8
Empress of Japan ...	Sept. 22
Empress of Asia	Oct. 6
Empress of Russia ..	Nov. 8

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L. E. N. RYAN, *Agent.*
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S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12

Fran Nagasagi to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 9

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HOW GERMANY PLANS TO PLACE FEEDING OF ALL UNDER ONE HEAD

Empire Is Now Considering Measures Calculated to Offset Effects of Great Britain's Determined Blockade

WILL MAKE CONFLICTING REGULATIONS UNIFORM

Even Dimensions of Clothing To Be Worn By Women Is To Come In For Standardization And Quantity of Material

By Karl H. von Wiegand
(New York World)

Berlin, May 11 (via Amsterdam, May 11).—Her 70,000,000 closed in as if in a gigantic fortress, which England has been unable so far to conquer by military efforts and is trying to starve into submission, Germany is considering the creation of a Minister of Foods, whose duty it would be to match his wits against the British Minister of blockade.

The Minister of Foods would be expected to control and direct the supply and distribution of foods, feeding Germany's millions in such a manner as to minimize the effect of Great Britain's war against the non-combatant population.

For Central Food Bureau

Plans are now being formulated in conference for the creation of a central department of foodstuffs, the head of which will have almost dictatorial powers for making uniform food regulation for the empire. At present the various states and kingdoms make their own independent regulations, differing one from another, and therefore not the most efficient for economical and equitable distribution.

The head of this vitally important department, whose chief task will be the keeping of the besieged empire supplied with food and preventing the British grip on Germany's throat becoming tighter, will be directly responsible to the Chancellor. His department will centralize the supply and distribution of the food of the nation under one head with far reaching initiative, executive and administrative functions.

There are many weak points at present in the provisioning of the country. Sections which have loosely organized food supply and distribution arrangements will now be made uniform and the system strengthened and improved.

Count Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, is here conferring with the Chancellor, presumably upon this subject.

I understand that Minister of the Interior Delbrueck, who is reported ill, will probably retire.

War Styles for Women

In line with her other war measures Germany is about to place a "war maximum for suits" in women's styles and modes upon the length and width of women's clothes, German women now will think England is making war especially upon them. At a convention recently held in the Chamber of Commerce by tailors and manufacturers of women's clothes an expert commission was named to recommend the maximum amount of goods that may be used in making dresses, coats and suits for women.

The commission has submitted its report. The war maximum for women follows: Dresses (?), 3¾ meters (4 yards 2½ inches); suits, 4¾ meters (5 yards 5½ inches); skirts (?), 4 meters (4 yards 1 foot); light thin summer coats, 4½ meters (4 yards 31 inches).

That is, these are the maximum measures fixed by the commission. The police will continue to regulate the minimum.

There is a special allowance for fat women. The object is economy in goods.

Kitchener Honored By Memorial Here

(Continued from Page 1)

inspire us, his example will still encourage us. His soul we commend to God. In that place of light, whence sorrow and pain are far banished, may God give him rest. That is what we ask for him, and God who knows the thoughts of our hearts will hear our prayer.

"But again we may thank God on another count. As the prophet of old, with King Hezekiah or some other national hero before his eyes, prophesied of a man who should be as a hiding place and a covert, so we, looking on our hero, look beyond him, to higher hopes. The wind and the tempest beat not only on us and our allies but on our enemies also. In our present distress the whole human family cries out of God: 'All thy waves and storms are gone over me.' Never before has the world realised so acutely its need of a Savior. The Man Christ Jesus is God's appointed hiding place. Under His Cross alone can the nations find a cover from the storm. His service is a voluntary service. He calls for volunteers, millions of volunteers. Only when that call is answered can the Church of God march forward to victory, and through victory to peace, that Peace of God which passeth all human understanding, a peace which results from real brotherhood and mutual service."

At the conclusion of the service the British National Anthem was sung. Shanghai's memorial service to Kitchener was a great one, in every way adequate to and expressive of the allied community's sense of loss and feeling of appreciation of the monumental life work so recently and so tragically brought to a close.

Service at Synagogue

The memorial service at the Synagogue Beth El for the late Lord Kitchener was largely attended yesterday evening. Rabbi A. E. Abraham conducted the service in Hebrew, and for the benefit of those who were not able to understand, Mr. G. E. Salmon read the memorial service in English.

Memorial at Peking

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, June 15.—The memorial service for Lord Kitchener held this morning, in the British Legation Chapel, was attended by all the Allied Ministers, except the Portugese Minister and the Italian Charge d'Affaires, who are absent from Peking, the Legation staffs, officers of the guards, a number of Chinese Cabinet members, high military, naval and civil officials, also the Peking section of the North China British Volunteer Corps.

Bishop Norris and Bishop Scott and the Legation Minister, the Rev. Bentley, officiated. The service was most impressive and concluded with the singing of the National Anthem and the sounding of the "Last Post" by the Legation Guard buglers, while the Indian troops who were drawn up outside the chapel presented arms.

World-Wide Tributes

London, June 14.—The world-wide memorial services for Lord Kitchener included one at British headquarters, which was attended by General Sir Douglas Haig and his Staff and representatives from the French and Allied military missions.

The service at the English Church in Petrograd was attended by the British Ambassador, the Diplomatic Corps, all the Cabinet Ministers and representatives of the Court, army and Holy Synod.

The Bishop of Jerusalem officiated at the service held at the barracks in Cairo. Besides the High Commissioner, the British Generals, ecclesiastics of all the Oriental rites and a crowd of Egyptian notables attended.

Erin, Lipton's Famous Yacht Is Sunk

The armed yacht Aegusa, which the British Admiralty reported had been sunk in the Mediterranean by a mine, with the loss of six men, was formerly the Erin, the famous yacht of Sir Thomas Lipton, it is learned. The vessel was renamed when taken into the British naval service.

The Aegusa, or Erin, before the war, fully deserved the name of "floating palace." Its gross displacement was 1,057 tons. The yacht first served as a hospital ship during the war, but later was stripped, mounted with guns and used in the patrol against submarines in the North Sea.

While used as a hospital ship it carried to Servia a contingent of American doctors and nurses.

When the relief work in which Sir Thomas took an active part had been ended, the Erin, again became a hospital ship. All last Summer she plied between the base hospitals in Malta and Egypt and various ports in England, France and other territory of the Entente Allies. She carried nurses, physicians and hospital supplies and Sir Thomas and his associates acted as a volunteer recruiting force for the hospital division.

The Erin was completed at the yards of Scott and Co., at Greenock, Scotland, in 1897. She was 252 feet long and 31.65 feet beam. Her gross tonnage was 994 tons. She was built to meet Lloyd"s highest requirements and had 4 water-tight bulkheads as a safety measure.

Britain Accepts Page's Plan for Feeding Civilian Poland

London, May 11.—The British Government announces its acceptance of the plan submitted by American Ambassador Page last February for feeding the civilian population of Poland by an American commission. The acceptance carries the stipulation that the relief must be applied to that portion of Poland in Austrian occupation and not confined, as Germany desires, to that part occupied by Germany.

It is further stipulated that the food is to be shipped from the United States in German ships under a neutral flag, and that Germany and Austria agree to properly care for the populations of Servia Albania and Montenegro.

The Foreign Office expresses the hope that the central powers will promptly accept the conditions, so as to hasten the putting of the scheme into operation. Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, will go to Brussels tomorrow to facilitate the negotiations.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava June 16
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia June 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. June 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. June 17
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia.. June 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru July 1
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle.. July 4
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Magellan June 21
Per P. and O. s.s. Nyanza June 26

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail left Seattle, Wash., on May 30, and is due here on or about June 21, per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru.

The French mail of May 28 is due at Hongkong on June 26, and here on June 30. Left Port Said on June 3, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

The Atlantique also brings the French mails of May 20, ex M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat.

News Brevities

Japanese papers report the following cable: San Francisco, June 5.—The strike of dock hands has at last spread all over the Pacific coast of America, involving about 15,000 men. As the result of the strike, about 200 steamers have been compelled to stop running. The dock hands demand an advance of wages from 50 cents to 55 cents per hour for day time, from 60 cents to $1 for night time, and to $1.50 for landing explosives. The attitude of both the laborers and the employers is very strong, and it is not thought that the trouble will be settled easily, despite the fact that the Mayor and other important officials are arbitrating between the parties. The Japanese steamers Shidzuoka Maru, Shinura Maru, Mexico Maru, and Kongozan Maru, which are at Seattle, are in great difficulty. According to an investigation made by reliable authorities, the strikers are being backed up by Germans. The object is said be be the suspension of supplies of war articles even if it is only for a short while.

* * *

The annual meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in the society's lecture hall at 5.30 o'clock this afternoon.

FOOD OF THE IMMORTALS

Wagnerian Stage Properties Stuffed With Bacon and Butter

Amsterdam, May 7.—The Telegraaf learns that the German opera company which has been visiting Holland to give performances of "The Valkyrie" and "Siegfried" was stopped on Friday on its return journey at Zevenaar for examination by the Dutch Customs officials. It was then discovered that the ladies and gentlemen of the company had expended the proceeds of the performances—which were meagre—on a cargo of bacon, butter, fat, soap, margarine, and other provisions, intending to smuggle them into Germany.

When the van containing the properties was examined the dragon Fafnir, which lay in a corner, was found to contain several sacks of flour, and when the Customs officer irreverently searched the gods, heroes, and mortals they were found to have all kinds of contraband goods concealed in their underclothing. The van containing the Valhalla properties was detached from the train and the company was not allowed to continue the journey. No such remarkable Wagner spectacle has ever been witnessed, either in Bayreuth or elsewhere.

Government Was Ready To Relieve Shackleton

Now Postpones Expedition, But Will Send for Ross Sea Party End of Year

Reuter's Service

London, June 14.—The Admiralty announces that the Government had approved the equipment of the ship Discovery for a two years' search for Sir Ernest Shackleton's party in Weddell Sea when the news was received of his arrival at the Falklands. Sir Ernest Shackleton will now proceed to the rescue of his men on Elephant Island, in the ship provided by Uruguay and the ship Aurora, at the end of 1916, will rescue the party in the Ross Sea. Australia and New Zealand are cooperating.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Ajax		May
Ceylon		May 26
City of Lincoln		June 34
Cyclops		June 9
City of Vienna		June 16
Eumaeus		Mar. 20
Fushimi Maru		Apr. 19
Gleniffer		May 18
Hirano Maru		May 13
Kamo Maru		June 4
Kaga Maru		May 21
Kanagawa Maru		Apr. 2
Kitano Maru		Apr. 2
Lycaon		June 9
Merionethshire		May 11
Miyazaki Maru		Mar. 22
Monmouthshire		May 29
Neleus		Apr. 27
Ningchow		May 27
Oanfa		May 21
Teresias		Apr. 9
Yeddo		May 5
For Marseilles, etc.		
Porthos		May 20
For Bombay		
Nagoya**		June 13
Nankin**		May 15
Novara**		May 29
For Vancouver, etc.		
Arabien		June 14
Javary		May 8
Empress of Asia		June 16
Empress of Japan		June 3
Justin		June 14
Kamakura Maru		May 21
Kenkon Maru		May 4
Yokohama Maru		June 12
For New York		
Bloemfontein		May 27
City of Baroda		Mar. 6
G. W. Fenwick		May 1
Netherby Hall		Apr. 22
St. Patrick		Feb. 27
For San Francisco, etc.		
Bessie Dollar		May 10
Cacique		June 5
Canada Maru		June 1
Floridian		May 27
Richmond		June 7
Shinyo Maru		June 2
TenyoMaru		May 9
Yucatan		May 18

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Agamemnon		July 22
Antilochus	Apr. 21	June 21
Atreus	Apr. 29	June 30
Atsuta Maru	May 6	June 27
Carnarvonshire		June 20
Glengyle		July 25
Hitachi Maru	May 20	July 11
Knight Companion	June 3	Aug. 5
Mishima Maru	Apr. 22	June 16
Nankin**		July 6
Nellore**	Apr. 15	June 22
Pingsuey	May 27	July 27
Prostesilaus		Aug. 3
Phemius	Apr. 28	June 29
Priam	May 6	July 6
Radnorshire		July 10
Somali**	May 27	July 10
Suwa Maru	May 1	June 22
Telamon	May 13	July 13
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Awa Maru	May 30	June 27
Empress of Asia	May 19	June 1
Empress of Russia		July 15
Monteagle	May 31	July 1
FROM NEW YORK		
Bolton Castle		June 25
City of Oran		Aug. 1
City of Bombay	Mar. 10	June 22
Eurybates	Mar. 2	June 20
St. Bede		June 17
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25	June 20
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
Fionia		July 1
Nippon	Apr. 24	June 20
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
China	May 20	June 26
Ecuador	June 17	July 27
Georgian	May 24	June 21
Hazel Dollar		June 28
Kiyo Maru	May 18	June 13
Mexico Maru	June 15	July 11
Persia Maru	May 27	June 30
Tenyo Maru	June 10	July 21
FROM MARSEILLES		
Amazone	June 11	July 14
Athos	June 25	July 28
Atlantique	May 28	June 30
Paul Lecat	May 4	June 18
FROM CALCUTTA		
Japan (B.-I	June 5	June 25

* Due date is approximate.
**Transhipment from Colombo.

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37, Nanking Road
Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles			Mail	Mail
3	5				102	4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail	Mail				Mail	Mail
102	2				1	101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Peking-Mukden Line		
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local	Mail				Mail	Local
5	3				4	6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.23	266	dep. Tsinanfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9		421				10
6.00	9.28		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	24.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23		arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
					7.05	
28.00	28.00	0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.		
7.00	7.10	193	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
			arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line

3.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.28	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.3

Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November 1915.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Sung Kiang arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow arr.		7.44	8.45	10.58	3.26	4.18
Sung Kiang dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Hangchow dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang Aa		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Ka Shing arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Ka Shing dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Yeh Zah arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing arr.		10 09	11.43	2.46	5.22	7.38
Yeh Zah dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.50	5.58		Ka Shing dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Chang Aa	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.58	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.20	3.37	5.47	
Hangchow arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Hangchow dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Zah Kou arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35	Zah Kou dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Hsu arr.	7.53	10.23	12.08	1.38	3.18	6.48	Kon Shang Hsu arr.	9.19				5.33	
Kon Shang Hsu dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50	Kon Shang Hsu dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Hangchow arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00	Hangchow arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Hangchow dep.	8.21				3.40		Hangchow dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.23	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou arr.	8.46				4.10		Kon Zen Chiao arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up **(Main Line)** **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansigan..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.23	11.52		4.54	7.00	A.M.
SOOCHOW arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.40	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.50	6.30	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			4.11
TANYANG .. dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			4.21
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.55	4.16		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..			..
NANKING .. ..arr.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.38	2.37		5.09	0.46
CHINKIANG dep.	9.07			10.38	2.47		5.20	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.48			11.34	3.26		6.00	
TANYANG .. dep.	9.49			11.37	3.31		6.03	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.53
CHANGCHOW dep.	10.57		7.16	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.10	4.59			4.11
WUSIH .. dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.21	3.42	5.54			5.14
SOOCHOW .. dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.36		3.25		
Nansiang	1.53	8.39	11.00	5.00		4.00		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.50	9.35	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up **(Branch Line)** **Shanghai to Woosung—Down**

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	12.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN ..	7.27	8.47	11.12	12.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	12.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.45
KIANGWAN ..	6.51	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.56
WOOSUNG FORTS ..arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.36	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

The Concerned

To sell at

No. 8b MILLER ROAD

ON

Saturday, the 17th inst.

at 10 a.m.

All Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Mirror-back Hat Stand, Axminster Carpet, Tientsin Carpet, Rugs, Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Table and Chairs, Jardinieres, Silver Cabinet, Single and Double Bedsteads, Mirror-door Wardrobes, Dressing Table, Washstand, Brass Fenders, Coal Scuttle, Brass Fire Irons, Drawing Room Suite, Overmantels, Curtains, Sofa, Arm Chairs, Pictures, Vases and a lot of E. P. Ware, such as Forks, Knives, Spoons, etc., etc.

1 Sporting Gun (nearly new)

On View Friday, 16th inst. Catalogues on premises.

10083

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

The Concerned

To sell

At No. 2056 North Szechuen Road

Opposite the Singer Sewing Machine Company

ON

Monday, the 19th June,

at 10 a.m.

All the Stock-in-Trade and Fixtures of this STORE

Comprising ;—

Shirts, Collars, Ties, Perfumes, Socks, Combs, Underwear, Singlets, Mirrors, and Show Cases,

ALSO

A long line of

Household Furniture

On View Sunday, the 18th instant, Catalogues on the premises.

10092-J-18

FOR SALE

TWO Hotel Baggage Waggons. Also one pair of horses, and one pair of ponies.

Apply

CENTRAL STORES, LIMITED,

Astor House Hotel.

10096 J 16

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

SILBERMAN'S DRAPERY AND OUTFITTING STORES

No. 1-B Broadway

(Opposite Astor House)

TENNIS RACKETS JACQUES TENNIS BALLS

Just landed, supplies of the above for season 1916. The combination of highest quality and strength with perfect balance, are the outstanding features of

JACQUES RACKETS

Obtainable at

SILBERMAN'S

MAKE YOUR OFFICE COOLER

A Supply of "Elephant Head" Pilsener

Will Make Your Office Seem Cooler

"HIRANO" MINERAL WATER

Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Cadillac Coupe

FOR SALE:

8-cylinder latest model, complete, with electric light and self-starter, luxuriously appointed, absolutely new.

Further particulars on application to

THE CENTRAL GARAGE Co., Ltd.

2A JINKEE ROAD. 'PHONE 3809

SPONGES.

The Palace Hotel Barber at the corner of the Bund and Nanking Road is showing the finest collection of large Honeycomb Sponges at $2 each. The price of equal quality is $6 at any other store in town.

10071 J 18

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 62

Registration and Sale of Government or Shengko Lands on the Whangpoo

NOTICE is hereby given that all registrations or sales, subsequent to November, 1911 and hereafter, of Government or Shengko lands on the Whangpoo—i.e., all foreshore, accreted or reclaimable land, not required for Conservancy or Harbour purposes, situated between highwater lines from the Kiangnan Arsenal to the lower end of the Conservancy training works at Woosung—must be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Supplementary Article of the Conservancy Agreement of 1912 which has recently been approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministers of the Treaty Powers at Peking.

The Public are warned that no shengko-plan or receipt for payment of shengko is valid unless issued by the Board.

Copies of the Supplementary Article No. 12 in Chinese and English can be obtained on application at the Board's offices, 6 Kiukiang Road.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

Shanghai, 26th April, 1916.

10088

Honigsberg's

"The Up-to-date Garage"

have now installed on the premises a special department for making Cushion Covers, Tops, and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai

(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

6984

Unzen Hot Springs

(NEAR NAGASAKI)

Best Summer Resort in the Far East.

YUMEI HOTEL

Charges moderate. Suitable for families.

A large and cool Dining Hall has been added.

This year being tenth anniversary of establishment of the Hotel, special consideration will be shown to visitors.

9004

For the Benefit of War Work Done at the Indigent Women's Work Room

There will be an EXHIBITION of

Mrs. Merriman's

OLD JAPANESE PRINTS

at 15 Ferry Road, on Thursday and Friday,

June 15 and 16, from 4 to 7

Admission **$1.00** Tea and Ices free

10,098 J 14,15,16

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' Builders' Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

Reduced Prices

"Potosi" Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery

	Per Doz.
Table Spoons and Forks....	$4.50
Dessert ,, ,, ,, ...	3.50
Tea Spoons	1.50
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles)	8.00
,, ,, (Ivorine ,,)	5.00

Walter Dunn & Co.

A. 138 Szechuen Road,

Telephone No. 805.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

O. D. RASMUSSEN, D.O.

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

1A JINKEE ROAD.

9975

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals and Commodities.

CAUSTIC SODA

now ready for delivery

Will Buy—Large Tonnage

ANTIMONY ORE

9923

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Notice to Mariners

No. 623.

China Sea.

British Government Notification concerning the exercise by British Warships of the right of visit and search of Merchant Vessels.

Referring to Notice to Mariners No. 618, NOTICE is hereby given that, under instructions from the Chinese Government, the following extract from a communication from the British Government to the Chinese Government is made public:—

The special boarding procedure by night will be cancelled as from May 20th. Merchant vessels are to disregard these night signals if met with after the date mentioned.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

T. J. ELDRIDGE,

Deputy Coast Inspector, for Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 15th June, 1916.

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances)

AT a Meeting of the Directors held on June 15th, 1916, it was decided to declare an interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent (which equals 15 Tael cents per share) on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after 3rd July, 1916, to shareholders on record at that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th June to 3rd July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

China Realty Company, Ltd.

Secretaries & General Managers.

10124

LOST

LOST, a Native Order issued by Chen Teh Native Bank, No. 13558 for Tls. 1,000.00, due on 6th of 12th moon of last year. It is notified that the same has been reported lost and cancelled; as already advertised in Shun Pao and Shin Wen Pao in January, 1916.

LUMG SUM ON TONG

Shanghai, June 15, 1916.

10119 J 16

SITUATIONS WANTED

SOAP EXPERT, shortly disengaged, makes all soaps and special lines. Can erect and work large or small factory. Competent, energetic; best credentials. Apply Soaps. Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.

10117

POSITION WANTED by a young man, at present employed. Experienced bookkeeper and quick at figures. Knowledge of typewriting. Apply to Box 426, THE CHINA PRESS.

10121 J 18

YOUNG PORTUGUESE, with considerable local experience in accounts and general office work, and now employed as bookkeeper, wishes a change of position. Can take charge of a set of books. First-class references. Apply to Box 412, THE CHINA PRESS.

10086 J 16

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

Telephone 3482 9408

Nos. 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens TO LET

for the summer, one room with bathroom and all comforts

10070

TO LET, two well-furnished rooms, with board, Western district. Apply to Box 427, THE CHINA PRESS.

10122 J 22

TO LET, Western district, well-furnished bedroom, private bathroom attached and all modern conveniences. Apply to Box 425, THE CHINA PRESS.

10118 J 18

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 3 Minghong Road. Furnished room to let, facing south, with bathroom attached. With or without board. Central location. 'Phone 2650.

10110 J 21

TO LET, furnished, two rooms with bath, facing south, in a detached modern residence in the best part of Western district. Only neutral or German gentleman need apply. Breakfast and supper may be arranged. Apply to Box 392, THE CHINA PRESS.

10046 J 17

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by bachelor, independent cool room or small flat, furnished, no board. Apply, giving full particulars, to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS.

10106 J 17

LOST

STRAYED, black and white Japanese dog, on Rue Ratard; male, with only one eye. Will finder kindly inform The Shanghai Flora, 88, Szechuen Road.

10120 J 18

FINANCIAL

WANTED, loan of $500, repayable in monthly instalments. Good interest. Applicant absolutely reliable. Apply to Box 418. THE CHINA PRESS.

10102 J 16

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9960 J 30

HOUSES TO LET

BROADWAY TERRACE, 5-roomed houses in Broadway. Apply to 10, Yangtszepoo Road.

10111

TO LET, furnished, housekeeping flat, near English and French trams. Western district. Rent 35 Taels month. Apply to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS.

10083 J 16

FURNISHED, five-roomed house for rent or for sale, very good location in French town, three bedrooms, tile bathrooms, kitchens and pantry, drawing room and dining-room, all fitted complete, servants' quarters in rear. Flush toilets, hot and cold water. Apply to Box 414, THE CHINA PRESS.

10089 J 16

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc. House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or China Realty Co, Ltd.

10080 J 30

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED to hear from a foreigner acquainted with glass manufacturing. Apply to Box 423, THE CHINA PRESS.

10116 J 18

WANTED, good first violin and 'cello or first violin only. Apply Restaurant R. N., 14, Astor Road.

10112 J 17

WANTED, a young man as assistant to factory manager, living quarters and food will be provided at factory. Apply by letter only, giving particulars of age, previous experience, if any, and nationality to 3-e, Peking Road, The A. Butler Cement Tile Works, Ltd., Agents and General Managers, Middleton & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

10073 J 18

WANTED: Lady physician for hospital during present physician's furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins, Chinkiang.

10032 T.F

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, newly renovated victoria. Price Taels 150. Apply to Box 428, THE CHINA PRESS.

10123 J 21

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

10107 J T.F.

FOR SALE, small pocket automatic pistol (Mauser), 10 shot, in excellent condition, little used. Complete, with two spare clips, leather holster and fifty cartridges. $65. Apply to Box 416, THE CHINA PRESS.

10091 J 16

FOR SALE, one 6-cylinder, high-speed, oil engine 75/85 h.p., quite new. For particulars, apply to Box 410, THE CHINA PRESS.

10084 J 20

WANTED; second-hand Lieber's codes. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS.

10108 J 17

WANTED. Side-car for motor-cycle. Also head-lights. State lowest price to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS.

10109 J 17

WANTED: well-trained pointer, shot over at least one season; also a pointer dog about one year old. Apply to Box 415, THE CHINA PRESS.

10090 J 16

FOR SALE, a few treadle sewing machines, prices from $30 to $50. Apply to Singer's Sales Dept. 474 Nanking Road. Phone 2736.

10082 J 18

FOR SALE, 3-A Autographic Kodak, with carrying case. Almost new. $40. Apply to Box 413, THE CHINA PRESS.

10087 J 20